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MEDIA VIEW EFFECTS OF REAGAN-GROMYKO MEETING

'Dangerous for Peace'

AU051752 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Sep 84 p 4

[Shkelqim Beqari article: "A Meeting That Is Pregnant With New Dangers for Peace and Security in the World"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan held talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko on Friday. The meeting lasted over 3 hours and took place behind closed doors, no details having been announced. The only announcement was that the major theme of the talks was "the revival of dialogue, the institutionalization of high-level meetings, and the question of peace." U.S. Secretary of State Shultz declared after the meeting that the discussions were "compact, intensive, lively, and useful, that views of mutual interest were exchanged to advance peace in the world," and that "the essential need to promote these relations" was raised. Gromyko, on his part, stressed that "the Soviet Union is prepared to normalize and restart the Soviet-American dialogue."

This meeting was as clamorous as it was demagogic, and dangerous for peace and security in the world. Washington and Moscow were interested, each on its own account, in arranging such a meeting in order to feel each other's pulse, to further promote the arms race, to discuss international problems, and to coordinate the expansionistic plans at the expense of the peoples.

Reagan was interested in such a high-level meeting with a Soviet leader, because he had been accused by some high circles, notably the Democratic opposition and American public opinion, as being the only President of the United States to reach the end of his term without having met any top-level Soviet leader. He had been accused of not having done anything to improve American-Soviet relations, in fact of having caused their worsening. In the speech that he delivered on Monday to the United Nations (whose substance was the questions of relations with Moscow) he therefore proposed the holding of "regular ministerial meetings to create a new atmosphere of understanding between the two large powers," that "would deal with all the problems that exist between the two countries." Reagan is in need of such a spirit of "understanding" in order to resolve problems arising as a result of regional conflicts, in which American interests clash with Soviet interests. He needs such a spirit in order to lull to sleep international opinion with the alleged prospect of banishing the dangers of a new war, and so forth. By arranging this meeting at this time, about a month before the U.S. elections, Reagan is seeking to make political capital with the U.S. electorate, and to use it against his Democratic rival. He believes that in this way he will thwart all accusations of being responsible for increased tension and the disruption of the dialogue with Moscow. The U.S. Administration, therefore, prepared the ground, to make certain that the results of the meeting would be as "positive" as possible, by intensifying diplomatic maneuvers both before and after the meeting. Reagan himself had a preliminary meeting with Gromyko and then talked with former Secretary of State Kissinger and with Nixon, who are "experienced" in this field. Shultz himself presented Gromyko with a platform for the talks with him again on Saturday about the "useful" results of the meeting, as he himself stated.

Moscow, too, expressed its readiness for the meeting, regardless of its anti-American rhetoric and accusations, both before and after. Moscow's interest in such meetings is not merely to hatch plots at the expense of the peoples, but also for propaganda consumption.

Moscow has always proclaimed itself innocent with regard to the "bitter climate" that has characterized its relations with the White House and has blamed the Americans for the "lack of earnestness in their proposals." Now, when there are no official channels of communication at the highest levels, is the moment to express Soviet readiness to engage in a dialogue. However, seen from Moscow, the scenario of the meeting was different. Whereas Washington temporarily almost "extinguished" its accusations against the Soviets, Moscow acted differently. Gromyko, who deliberately spoke after Reagan, accused the United States "of seeking superiority in the arms field, of blocking East-West talks," and so forth. Moscow needed to do this for two reasons: first, to pressure Washington into accepting Soviet conditions for talks, and second, to deceive international opinion about the so-called "unchanged anti-American stand of Moscow." TASS made the same accusations yesterday, following the meeting.

Moscow's delay in arranging the meeting, to take place on the eve of the U.S. elections, can also be explained. Moscow is convinced that the American policy of war and hegemony has not changed and will not change. However, now that Reagan's chances for reelection are greater (and also because he represents the arms industry lobby), the Soviet Union is seeking relations and constant contacts to ensure that they both exercise their hegemony throughout the world. Moscow believes that it is in their interest to talk about regional problems and conflicts.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has said that "at the conclusion of such talks they all hasten to proclaim their meeting as being 'historic,' and 'a great contribution in preventing war and in establishing a stable peace in the world, and other such palavers. But all these bilateral and multilateral communiques and declarations by bourgeois imperialist or social imperialist states are false and are being issued solely to conceal the plots hatched to deceive the peoples."

'Demagogy' Masks Aggressiveness

AU081439 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 8 (ATA) -- The top Soviet officials are continuing making declaration expressing allegedly the good "will" of the two superpowers to come to terms with each other. Hence, the Soviet foreign minister, Gromyko, stressed while making such demagogic statements in Berlin that Moscow "is ready for a political dialogue" with the USA. He laid the stress on the Soviet "proposal" made to Washington for allegedly the mutual freeze of arms in the space. In the meantime, the chief of the Soviet diplomacy as usual hurried to accuse again the United States of America that "it seeks to have military superiority over the Soviet Union." Through his words it is not difficult to understand that Moscow will not lag behind Washington in the frenzied armament race.

Right after Gromyko's statements, the Moscow televsion transmitted an interview of the Kremlin top official, Zagladin, on the "importance" of intensifying the diplomatic contacts between the Kremlin and the White House. After him, another official, this time from the Ministry of Defence, Colonel Chervov, stated that "we shall never allow that the military-strategic equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the USA be upset".

Now, the public opinion is used to such "declarations" of the Soviet social-imperialists, like to those by the American imperialists, behind which lurks their unchangable aggressiveness, despite the demagogy they spread.

SFRY BLAMED FOR FAILURE OF CULTURAL TALKS

AU071913 Tirana ATA in English 1830 GMT 7 Oct 84

["Yugoslavia Sabotages the Conclusion of the Programme on the Cultural Collaboration With Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 7 /ATA/ From October 3 to 6, 1984, talks were held in Belgrade between the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the delegation of the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on signing a two year program on the cultural collaboration between the two countries. But the agreement was not concluded because of the obstructionistic stand of the Yugoslav side.

The aims to sabotage the signing of the programme were seen since in the first stage of talks which were held in June of this current year in Belgrade. The Yugoslav side imposed the condition that the Yugoslav project should be the basis for the talks. It did not agree to discuss about the Albanian project. During the talks the Yugoslavs refused to accept the establishment of direct contacts and exchanges between our academic, university and cultural institutions and the corresponding institutions in the republics and autonomous region of Yugoslavia, something which is widely applied by them in the relations with the other countries. The Yugoslavs insisted and did not agree that the autonomous socialist region of Kosovo be mentioned in the agreement even by name.

The refusal to accept the exchanges of the folk groups between the two countries and the annulment of the invitation extended to the folk ensemble of the Migjeni enterprise to participate in the Balkans Folk Festival of Ohr [place name as received] were also expressions of lack of desire to have cutlural exchanges between the two countries. The atmosphere created by the Yugoslavs on the eve and during the proceedings in the two stage of talks responded also to their aims not to sign the programme. Now, just as in June, while the talks were being held in Belgrade, trials, too, were organised against Albanians in Kosovo. The provocative and irritating character of these trials was evident.

However, the Albanian side, proceeding from the good will and desire to reach the conclusion of an agreement overlooked the Yugoslav provocations and obstructionism and made all the efforts to overcome the difficulties. It accepted almost the whole Yugoslav programme.

In face of the readiness by the Albanian side to sign the draft-programme, the Yugoslav side demanded to make an appendix which did not exist in its project and according to which both sides should realise the collaboration with the intention of preserving the cultural identity of the members of the Yugoslav nationalities in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The provocative and unacceptable character of this demand is rather evident. The preservation of the cultural identity of the national minorities in Albania, including also the 6-7 villages with a Slav population, is solved and is protected by the Constitution and its fundamental laws. Through this appendix the Yugoslav side apparently seeks to create a Macedon problem in Albania, which has never existed, nor does it exist now.

The insistence of the Yugoslav side to include at all cost the above mentioned appendix in the programme of cultural exchanges led to the failure of the talks.

Our country has always been for a fruitful collaboration in the fields of culture, education, science, arts etc, which would serve getting acquainted with the reciprocal values of the peoples of Albania and the federal republics and the autonomous regions of Yugoslavia as well as the strengthening of the good neighbourliness between the two countries. But the facts show that the Yugoslav side has not responded to this sincere desire and, in an arbitrary and unexplainable way, has suspended even those few exchanges that have existed before.

Now it became clear again that the Yugoslav side needs the talks only for propaganda, to exploit the failure of them that it had prepared itself in order to accuse Albania that allegedly it is not for the cultural exchanges and also to make other anti-Albanian concoctions, which fill the pages of the Yugoslav press every day.

The responsibility for non-signing the cultural programme rests completely on the Yugoslav side, which must reflect and reexamine its stand, if it really wishes the equal and mutually beneficial cultural collaboration between the two countries.

GREAT SERB CHAUVINIST TERROR CONTINUES IN KOSOVO

AU071410 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 7 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the uninterrupted terror of the Great Serb chauvinists against Albanians in Kosovo continues. The Yugoslav news agnecy TANJUG reported that another judicial process against 15 Albanians was opened in Pristina on October 4. According to the reports, 9 of them, from 23 to 56 years old, were members of a group under the name "The Kosovo Committee for the Protection of the Rights of the Albanians in Yugoslavia", formed after the demonstrations in spring 1981 in Kovoso, through which the people demanded their legitimate rights in the political, economic and cultural fields. 6 other Albanians appearing in the trial are found guilty of having contacts with the above mentioned group. TANJUG stresses that "very heavy sentences will be probably passed on some of the accused, even capital punishment".

Other news agencies have reported on this new judicial process. In its report on October 5 the French news agency AFP stated that 9 of the Albanians in the dock face death sentences.

SFRY-EEC ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT VIEWED

AU051626 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Sep 84 p 4

[TANJUG-attributed report: "A Further Deepening of Economic Cooperation Is Called For"]

[Text] Brussels, 28 September -- As has been reported by TANJUG, at a recent meeting in Brussels the Social and Economic Committee of the EEC called for "a further deepening of economic cooperation" between this West European monopoly grouping and Yugoslavia." The aforementioned "United Europe" committee put forth a number of measures and proposals at this meeting for the rapid development of this cooperation, which will be presented soon to the foreign ministers, the European Commission, and other institutions of this intercapitalist grouping.

In connection with these proposals for a deepening of cooperation, TANJUG stresses that they include "the granting of new credits for Yugoslavia by the European Investment Bank," which means that country's further sinking into debt and the Yugoslav economy's even greater dependency on foreign capital.

DEATH SENTENCE CARRIED OUT IN PARCEL BOMB CASE

AU091427 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The following is an announcement of the Office of the Chief Prosecutor: The death sentence on Plamen Antonov Penchev from Sevlievo City, has been carried out. The sentence had been pronounced by the Supreme Court on 4 July 1984 in case No 377/1984.

On 6 April 1984 Plamen Antonov Penchev, by placing explosives in a parcel, caused the death of Vasil Ivanov Vasilev and two employees of the central post office in the town of Gorna Oryakhovitsa, Stefka Boneva Bizheva and Penka Todorova Todorova, and injured nine innocent citizens.

MLADENOV HOLDS MEETINGS AS UN SESSION CONCLUDES

AU051912 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] New York, Oct. 5 (BTA corr.) -- Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, who is taking part in the work of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly met Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of Cuba.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the upward development of the relations between Bulgaria and Cuba based on the principles of socialist internationalism. They pointed to the decisive role of the first party and state leaders of the two countries, Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Fidel Castro in the constant promoting and broadening of the cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples. They paid special attention to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean basin and expressed their support for the efforts of the Contadora countries for a peaceful solving the serious problems of the region.

Mr. Petur Mladenov informed Mr. Isidoro Malmierca of the situation in the Balkans, of Bulgaria's constant policy of goodneighbourliness in the region and of the efforts for turning the region into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The two ministers expressed their concern over the growing tension in the world brought about by the imperialist forces and declared themselves for taking concrete steps towards consolidating peace and security in the world, for ceasing the arms race and for disarmament. They stressed that this can be achieved only through honest and constructive talks, based on the principles of equality and equal security.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Isidoro Malmierca stressed the necessity to reorganise international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

Minister Petur Mladenov met Mr. Faruq Shar, minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Syria.

The two ministers gave a high assessment to Bulgaro-Syrian relations and stressed the decisive role of Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Hafiz Al-Asad in their further upward development.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Faruq Shar expressed their concern over the aggravated international situation for which imperialism is to blame. They stated that it is necessary to take decisive measures for restoring trust and for easing the tension in the world for putting a stop to the arms race and for disarmament.

The two ministers condemned the aggressive policy pursued by Israel towards the Arab countries and peoples, declared themselves for the immediate withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and for a just and lasting resolution of the Middle East issue, expressing their full support for the Soviet July 29, 1984 proposals related to this issue. Mr. Faruq Shar gave a high assessment to the principled support of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the Arab cause.

A meeting between Minister Petur Mladenov and Mr Tariq 'Aziz, foreign minister of Iraq took place in New York. The two ministers exchanged opinions of issues of the bilateral relations, of the situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf as well as on topical international issues of mutual interest. Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Tariq 'Aziz reviewed bilateral relations and noted that they are undergoing a favorable development in the interest of the two peoples.

The two ministers condemned Isreal's aggressive policy towards the Arab peoples and called for a complete, just and lasting resolution of the Middle East conflict. They expressed support for the Soviet proposals of July 29, 1984 for convening an international conference with the participation of all interested countries including the PLO.

Malian Ties Discussed

AU051758 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, met Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Mali, in New York. Information on the situation in Bulgaria and Mali and on the tasks facing the two people in building their countries was exchanged. It was established that the possibilities for developing friendly ties between the two countries should be studied and certain specific measures in this respect were outlined. The two ministers emphasized that Bulgaria and Mali have identical or close stands on the basic issues of the international situation -- strengthening world peace and security and halting the arms race, as well as the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

Mladenov, Delegation Return

AU071613 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, returned late last night from New York. The delegation took part in the work of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Milko Balev and by deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

GOVERNMENT NOTES PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SHORTCOMINGS

AU092036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] On 9 October in Sofia, an expanded meeting of the Council of Ministers took place. The chairman of the Executive Committees of the Okrug People's Councils took part in the meeting. The results of implementing the uniform plan on the socioeconomic development of the country during the first 9 months of the year was discussed. It was noted that the country's economy continues to develop intensively and that the people's standard of living is increasing.

The government drew attention to the fact that some economic organizations and enterprises are lagging behind in some basic economic indexes in comparison with the annual rates incorporated in the counterplans. The ministries, departments, and executive committees of the okrug people's councils, as well as the leaderships of the economic organizations were instructed to adopt additional measures for fully mobilizing every working collective during the last quarter of the year with the view of ensuring the implementation of the annual plan.

Instructions were issued on concentrating resources and improving labor organization in order to insure the timely commissioning of the term-bound construction projects and to overcome the lag in apartment construction.

The Council of Ministers dealt in detail with the harvest and the progress of autumn sowing. Measures were adopted for immediate reconstruction of the work on harvesting the fruits, vegetables, and other produce on a timely basis, without losses, and on the full utilization of the produce.

The government also discussed the matter of ensuring normal electricity and heating fuel supply for the national economy and the population during the winter. Measures and programs were also adopted to insure the accelerated socioeconomic development of the Strandzha-Sakar area in accordance with BCP Central Committee and Council of Ministers Decree No 22 of 1982.

NO MENTION OF GDR ANNIVERSAY IN LEADERS MESSAGE

AU091120 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf, we convey our most sincere gratitude for the cordial congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

We accept with the greatest satisfaction your high evaluation of the Bulgarian people's successes in building a developed socialist society and of the contribution made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in indestructible alliance with the USSR and with the other Warsaw Pact member-countries, to the preservation of peace in the world.

We are profoundly convinced that the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop and intensify on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our parties, countries, and peoples signed on 14 September 1977.

We take advantage of this opportunity, in order to wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal GDR people, new, great successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress for the further construction of a developed socialist society in your country.

GDR Ambassador Gives Reception

AU082112 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Within a few days the GDR people will celebrate the 35th anniversary of their Republic. On this occasion Egon Rommel, GDR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, gave a reception in Sofia last night.

Comrades Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, and Dimitur Stanishev, as well as Mitko Grigorov, deputy chiarman of the State Council, came to present their congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of this fraternal country. Members of the State Council and the government, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, leaders of sociopolitical organizations, deputy ministers, and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army also attended the reception. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were also among those present at the GDR Embassy reception.

The reception proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE USSR ON SPACE FLIGHT

AU051812 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Message from Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers; date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we send to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and to the fraternal Soviet people, cordial congratulations on the occasion of the latest major success of the Soviet space program -- the end of the 237-day record-long flight of the glorious Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov.

During their flight on board the scientific-research orbital complex Salyut-7 and Soyuz T-11, the crew carried out a complicated program of research and tests of great scientific and economic importance. The cosmonauts also hosted the international Soviet-Indian crew composed of Yuriy Malshev, Genadiy Strekalov, and the first Indian cosmonaut, Rakesh Sharma, as well as the Soyuz T-12 crew composed of Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya, and Igor Volk. Substantial work with the four transportation ships of the Progress type has also been carried out. For the first time in the practice of manned space flights, a crew went out of the spaceship six times into open space and performed complicated assembly work operations.

The brilliantly completed flight marks a further fruitful step toward the realization of the CPSU's and USSR's consistent policy of further expansion of space research in the interest of peace and scientific-technological progress. With this flight the Soviet Union once again convincingly proved that space can and must serve only friendship and cooperation among peoples and the prosperity of mankind.

We wish you, dear comrades, the fraternal Soviet people, and everyone who has contributed to the successful realization of the flight, great successes in further researching space in the name of peace and social progress in the world.

Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS AT FRIENDSHIP DAYS OPENING

AU081626 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] The Days of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, dedicated to the RSFSR, festively opened today at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture. With exceptional cordiality the participants greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The following persons took part in the celebration: Comrades Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the All-People's Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; and Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The Days of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship were opened by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-People's Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. In his speech he pointed out that the Days of Friendship will be a great political event in our country's life because of their rich content, and a part of the comprehensive cooperation between our peoples, parties, and countries.

Yevgeniy Chekharin, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and leader of the Soviet delegation to the Days of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, also spoke.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PLAN WITH PRC SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU061918 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia Oct 6 (BTA) -- The deputy minister of culture of the People's Republic of China, Mr Lu Zhixian is visiting Bulgaria. Today Mr Milen Marinov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, and the Chinese guest signed a two-year plan for cultural exchanges.

The Chinese deputy minister of culture was received by the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Committee for Culture of Bulgaria, Mr Georgi Yordanov.

TODOROV RECEIVES DPRK ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL

AU081512 Sofia BTA in English 1209 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 8 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, received Mr Son Song-pil, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

They gave a positive assessment to the bilateral relations and stressed the important role of the meetings between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Kim Il-song in their further promotion and in broadening cooperation in all spheres of life. The contacts between the parliaments of Bulgaria and the DPRK are also constantly being promoted, Mr. Stanko Todorov and Mr. Son Song-pil said.

Mr. Stanko Todorov acquainted his guest with Bulgaria's active participation in international socialist integration in the framework of the CMEA.

Mr. Stanko Todorov and Mr. Son Song-pil stressed the necessity for the further activisation of the progressive forces in defence of peace on our planet and against the attempts of the imperialist circles to unleash a nuclear conflict.

The Bulgarian side to the talks once again expressed support and solidarity for the constant efforts of the DPRK for a peaceful reunification of Korea.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR POLAND

AU091154 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] A Bulgarian cultural delegation, headed by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee of Culture, departed for Warsaw today.

DOYNOV ARRIVES IN INDIA FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

AU091909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov arrived in Delhi where he will take part in the seventh session of the Bulgarian-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The Indian press, commenting on the session, which opens tomorrow, points out that the Indian-Bulgarian relations are mutually beneficial, reliable, and friendly.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH LIBYA DISCUSSED

AU061916 Sofia BTA in English 1819 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 6 (BTA) -- The 15th session of the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation ended here today. The two delegations' leaders were the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, and the secretary of the general [as received] People's Committee for the Agrarian Reform and the Reclamation of Lands of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Mr Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah.

The session reviewed the implementation of the long-term programme for the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Special attention was paid to the future ties in agriculture, the chemical, the oil and the light industry, in transport, the communications and other spheres. It is being provided for bilateral trade to be boosted and for its structure to be improved. Scientific and technological cooperation, too, is to receive a fresh push ahead.

CHNOUPEK'S ACTIVITIES AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meeting With Perez de Cuellar

LD051428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 39th UN General Assembly session, was received in New York yesterday by Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations.

The two representatives exchanged views on the current international situation and in particular the tasks of the United Nations. Minister Chnoupek thanked the UN secretary general for his personal efforts for the release of Czechoslovak citizens held by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Javier Perez de Cuellar praised Czechoslovakia's role in this most important worldwide international organization as a founding member of the United Nations, and Czechoslovakia's activity in finding solutions to important international problems.

4 October Meetings

LD051436 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 39th UN General Assembly session, met with Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca in New York yesterday. They praised the continuing rise in the level of relations between the two countries and their close cooperation in the international field. They expressed support for policy of peace. In their talks about the situation in Central America they condemned the attacks of imperialism against Nicaragua and its plans to continue to agitate the tense situation in this part of the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also had talks about the development of bilateral relations with Raif Dizdarevic, the Yugoslav foreign minister. The two ministers also evaluated the most important points of the agenda of the current UN General Assembly and confirmed their delegations' determination to contribute to the achievement of results that would help to strengthen peace.

5 October Meetings

LD051933 Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] New York Oct 5 (CTK correspondent) -- Head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 39th UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with his Turkish colleague Vahit Halefoglu and discussed with him the present international situation.

They confirmed that the two countries' governments want to seek ways to its improvement with the aim to safeguard world peace and promote cooperation between the states with different social systems. They also discussed the possibilities of expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two states.

Minister Chnoupek also met with Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Simeon Ake. They conferred on the development of mutually advantageous relations between their countries and exchanged views on the current international situation, particularly on the developments in the south of Africa.

Talks With Ethiopian

LD060644 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, who is heading the Czechoslovak delegation at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, met Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs. They voiced their satisfaction with the all-round development of friendly relations between both countries. The ministers also devoted attention to the situation on the African Continent and condemned the imperialists' attempts to create and maintain flashpoints of tension in that area.

ATTITUDES ON REAGAN'S UN SPEECH EXAMINED

LD071158 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1615 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] The regular weekly commentary is on the proceedings of the general debate of the General Assembly. Here is Antonin Kostka:

The list of speakers is far from exhausted. However, there have already been so many important speeches that it is possible to make some conclusions and generalizations. First, it can be said that the debate up to now has mapped out today's most pressing problems very realistically and palpably. Of course, first of all the greatest question -- the key problem for humanity, is how to avert the nuclear catastrophe that in view of the growing world tension is one of the most immediate threats to all humanity more than ever before.

Even President Reagan, when the American Congress approved in the past few days the highest military budget in the history of the world, did not attempt to hide or make light of this threat. On the contrary, because of the election he spoke very much against the threat of a nuclear war, which he said no one could win, and appealed for a joint effort to create a world without war and repression -- a new approach to relieve international tension. The vast majority of other speeches was characterized by direct or indirect polemic on Reagan's position, or more correctly with the true content of his speech.

An evaluation of the facts about international events clearly show that the United States is precisely the main culprit of the existing situation. It not only broke up all disarmament talks, but by increasing their own arms stocks and other military measures, they forced the rest of the world to undertake senseless arms races; and not only that. A number of delegates, Jordanian, Yemeni and Syrian, pointed to the fact that it is American support for Israel and Washington's initiative and directional policy that not only makes a peaceful settlement in the Mideast impossible, but moreover, makes this area into a very dangerous focal point of war that threatens the whole world. Similarly from the speeches of representatives of other countries, India, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Cuba, it was clear that it is also Washington and its imperialist policy that is the originator of tension and dangerous military operations and measures in other areas of the world, Asia, the Persian Gulf, and Latin America.

With the background of such speeches, Reagan's speech to the General Assembly seemed empty rhetoric. Only the most loyal allies and the representatives of the most dependent countries did not feel the deepest disappointment over the empty hypocrisy of Reagan's speech, while the majority of delegates showed that they would welcome action rather than words. It is precisely action which the American President is painfully lacking. He did not express willingness toward even a single disarmament measure. He did not add an American pledge to the Soviet pledge to not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Not only did he not accept any of the numerous disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union, but he did not even accept the Swedish or Austrian projects of nuclear-free zones. He did not express himself on the many years of UN effort to keep space out of the arms race. All Reagan's assurances about his interest and concern for peace, all his assurances and appeal for new and courageous progress in the field of disarmament, in the end shrank to only two proposals, which are as controversial as they are old; wider control over armaments, including nuclear tests, and Soviet-American talks on all important international questions.

However, as was clear from the discussion today, the world does not need arms control, but disarmament under control. For the second decade now, the Soviet Union is enforcing a ban on nuclear tests, but Reagan only comes out with controls for further nuclear arms tests, great humbug, a great novelty, and show of goodwill. Is he concerned with an end to nuclear arming and a removal of nuclear arms, or simply with making the work of [word indistinct] easier?

The undeniable support which the majority of speakers in the debate so far, including our own foreign minister, expressed for Soviet disarmament initiatives shows that the world does not see the new beginning of disarmament and detente promulgated by Reagan as naively as the American President. As far as the second American proposal is concerned, many speeches, particularly those from representatives of developing countries, demonstrated a hidden fear that this is a masked attempt to put the concept of superpower into force, that is, to create a situation in which Washington, in its worldwide decisionmaking, would look only at the opinion of the Soviet Union.

This point was soon cleared up by Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet foreign affairs minister, when he clearly said that the consultations and meetings proposed by Reagan would only be meaningful if their goal was to solve the concrete tasks in the interest of disarmament, peace, and detente. Both the main Soviet initiatives at this year's General Assembly mobilizing the world to face up to state terrorism and the militarization of space are thus antisuperpower ambitions in a very concrete way no matter whose they may be. The wide support they are receiving in the General Assembly shows that the atittude of the Soviet Union was understood correctly.

It is significant that in this year's General Assembly, the wide front of antinuclear states has not only increased, for example, by adding China and New Zealand, but also by their attitude against nuclear arming they are coming into confrontation with practically all other aspects of U.S. foreign policy. It is very clearly shown, for example, in the problems of creating a new, more just economic order, which apart from the disarmament question, has taken up the most time so far in the UN General Assembly discussions. Washington, utilizing the opportunities of unequal economic relations to date, has recently increased its economic pressure on countries that resist its militarist and imperialist policy.

One of the most recent examples is the U.S. radical limitation on New Zealand imports after it banned U.S. ships with nuclear arms from New Zealand ports. Similarly, this can be illustrated by sanctions against Greece for its refusal to take part in the military maneuvers in the Aegean Sea or the pressures on Denmark, Belgium, and Holland for their unwillingness to unconditionally take part in American preparations for a first nuclear strike against socialist countries. The speeches by American representatives were revealing at a parallel meeting in Washington of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for investment and development with representatives of the developing countries to discuss the huge almost $800 billion debt, which is rapidly increasing as a result of the exchange and interest machination of Washington. They emphasized the direct link between the need for change in the world's economic order, between development and economic equality and the fight for disarmament, peace and a rational use of all resources of the world for the benefit of humanity. This is another characteristic of the current General Assembly.

Diplomatic smooth talking does not allow us full insight into how participants of the General Assembly reacted in their heats to the words of President Reagan -- let us approach each other with ten-fold trust and thousand-fold affection -- heard against the background of the horrific reality of American war preparations, armed terror, and economic pressure. In this context, Reagan called upon Ignatius of Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit Order, as a source of love and peace whose principle always was the end justifies the means and whose favorite rule was that it is necessary to be gentler than a dove but more cunning than a snake. What could the representatives have thought about the level of demogoguery and hypocrisy of American policy? However, even if diplomatic custom prevents them from showing their feelings, it is clear from the attitudes of many of them, and this is particularly characteristic of this year's General Assembly, that the attitudes and goals of Washington are continually coming into sharper contrast with the attitudes and goals of the rest of the world.

NATO MANEUVERS, FRENCH PARTICIPATION CRITICIZED

AU041125 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 84 p 6

[Vladimir Baeumel article: "On the Series of the NATO Fall Exercises; Thrusting Blade" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] AS OF THE FIRST DAYS OF SEPTEMBER, THE TERRITORIES OF THE NATO MEMBER-COUNTRIES AND THE ADJOINING SEAS HAVE BECOME THE THEATER OF -- ALREADY -- THE 10TH SERIES OF NATO FALL EXERCISES, WHICH ARE TAKING PLACE UNDER THE COLLECTIVE NAME "AUTUMN FORGE-84." A TOTAL OF 26 SEPARATE EXERCISES OF GROUND FORCES, AIR FORCES, AND NAVIES ARE BEING PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE THAN 250,000 MEMBERS OF NATO ARMIES, THOUSANDS OF TANKS AND OTHER TYPES OF ARMORED EQUIPMENT, AND BY HUNDREDS OF AIRCRAFT AND NAVAL VESSELS.

Compared with the maneuvers held in past years, this year's series of "Autumn Forge" exercises has a clearly defined offensive character, given by the American declaration of a "crusade" against communism, and by the realization of the latest U.S. military-strategic doctrine of "direct confrontation," an inseparable part of which is the current deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

In view of this new military-strategic situation in Europe, the current NATO fall maneuvers are ONE OF THE VERY DANGEROUS INSTRUMENTS OF THE AGGRESSIVE POLICY OF IMPERIALISM, WHICH GREATLY UPSETS THE PROCESS OF STRENGTHENING TRUST AMONG STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS.

The dangerous character of the maneuvers lies, among other things, in the fact that the individual EXERCISES ARE TAKING PLACE NOT FAR FROM THE BORDERS OF THE WARSAW PACT STATES. The danger exists in that it is INCREASINGLY MORE DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH WHETHER WHAT IS INVOLVED ARE ONLY PROVOCATIVE MILITARY EXERCISES OR PREPARATIONS FOR LAUNCHING AN AGGRESSION.

That conclusion is justified even by only a perfunctory glance at the extent and course of the NATO exercises up to now. At the beginning of September, the command of the alliance carried out a strategic evolvement of armed forces which consisted of a call-up of a great number of reservists, of a movement of designated [vyclenene] units and formations of American and British Armed Forces on the territory of our Western neighbor, and of TAKING UP ATTACK POSITIONS ONLY A FEW DOZEN KILOMETERS FROM THE GDR AND CSSR BORDERS.

In this connection, military observers point out, above all, the militariest fever that has gotten hold of M. Thatcher's British Conservative government. Long, grappling with a profound social and economic crisis, has CARRIED OUT THE BIGGEST MOBILIZATION EXERCISE SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II BY SENDING TO THE FRG 57,000 TROOPS AND 145,000 PIECES OF HEAVY COMBAT EQUIPMENT AND WEAPONS. The consequences are that within the span of a few days the number of British troops in the FRG DOUBLED.

The second part of the NATO Maneuvers -- the actual "combat operations" -- is underway on the territories of almost all member-countries of the alliance. Their centerpiece, however, is on FRG territory, particularly in its southern part, neighboring with the CSSR. For example, the tactical exercise of the American VII Army Corps in the area between Nueremberg and Munich is being attended by more than 50,000 American troops.

One feature that is becoming characteristic of the NATO exercises is the participation of France, which is not a member of its military component. French units, together with detachments of the southern European members of the alliance and of the United States, are taking part in the extensive Display Determination exercise of ground, air, and naval forces in the Mediterranean. The French Army command allegedly plans to carry out on the FRG territory an exercise within the national framework only. About 30,000 members of the French II Army Corps, which has been stationed with its three tank divisions on the West German territory since the end of the World War II, is to demonstrate in the course of the "Pegasus" maneuvers its preparedness to wage various kinds of combat in Central European conditions. However, past experience suggests that the maneuvers of the French Armed Forces also this time will proceed from the overall strategic intent of the NATO's exercise.

PITRA ADDRESSES CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD022209 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee opened in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today. Also taking part in the session are members of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission, heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, secretaries of party regional committees for agriculture and food, Communist members of the federal and national governments, chairmen of regional national committees, secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, general managers of production units in the spheres of agriculture and the food industry, and other guests.

The session was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. After the election of working commissions, Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee delivered a party Central Committee Presidium report on long-term tasks and long-term development of agriculture and other spheres for security food supplies for the people.

Comrade Frantisek Pitra said that agriculture and the food industry share a significant role in the results of our present economic development. The 40th anniversary of the culmination of the liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, the 35th anniversary of the beginning of the socialist reconstruction of our villages, and the preparation for the 10th United Agricultural Cooperatives Congress are being accompanied by the development of labor and creative initiative in these fields. In the past 35 years that have passed since the historical Ninth CPCZ Congress, we have achieved historical successes in the development of agriculture and the transformation of the life of farmers.

Consistent care by the CPCZ and the socialist state, the immeasurable political and material help of the working class, together with the hard work and knowledge of the agricultural workers, have become a decisive source for the successful developement of the present-day production abilities of our agriculture, Comrade Frantisek Pitra stressed. He went on to talk about the positive results achieved by the food and agricultural complex in implementing the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The development of crop production is being given priority. Good results are being achieved in the production of oleaginous plants and pulses, while in livestock production, all prerequisites have been created to enable the Seventh 5-Year Plan to be fulfilled.

The economy of agricultural enterprises is also developing favorably. In the food processing industry, the planned tasks are being fulfilled. Supplies of foodstuffs for our domestic market are being improved, and both with regard to the overall volume and partially with regard to the range of foodstuffs. This is manifested visibly in better supplies of foodstuffs for the population. The consumption of basic foodstuffs has today achieved a level comparable to the most advanced countries.

We value the good results being achieved by the workers of the agricultural and food complex, Comrade Frantisek Pitra declared, and went on to say that it is necessary to seek ways at every enterprise and every workplace to mobilize internal reserves and eliminate shortcomings. These we see in crop production, and above all in the insufficient care for the land and its utilization, and in the growing of sugar beets and potatoes, where yields have been stagnating over a long period of time and where the quality of production is low.

In livestock production there are still considerable difference in the level of yield, production and maximum use of fodder.

Comrade Frantisek Pitra devoted a great deal of attention to the problems of enterprises where production is lagging, to the management of state farms, and to the development of auxiliary agricultural production. We critically assessed the activity of certain biological and technical services. He described the improvement of managerial and organizing activity at all levels of management in the Unified Agricultural Cooperative and state farms, the deepening of planning within each enterprise, and the application of the khozraschot method of financial autonomy as the decisive way to eliminate weak spots and to make better use of the potential possibilities of our agriculture in further increasing production.

He went on to speak about the most important tasks in the current period concerning crop and livestock production. He said that the immediate requirement is a successful mastering of autumn operations.

He also dealt with the problem of water conservancy, where the tasks in the development of water resoures are not being fulfilled and the purity of waters is not ensured. In this connection he stressed the need for the ationalization of water management, including in households, and the essential need for preventing its losses and wastage.

In the further part of his report Comrade Frantisek Pitra devoted his attention to the main intentions of the long-range program for the development of agriculture and of other branches of securing food for our people. He recalled that the proposed development of the agricultural-industrial complex until 1995 ensures the consumption of foodstuffs that corresponds to the scientific knowledge about nutrition and at the same time envisages an increase in self-sufficiency.

The intensification of agricultural production by way of the purposeful application of the latest findings of science and technology across the broad spectrum of agriculture and the food sector continues to remain the basic strategic line. One of the most important tasks in securing food supplies is the need for stability in the production of foodstuffs, to which the necessary formation of reserves of foodstuffs, raw materials and by-products must make a marked contribution.

Ranking among the most important tasks in crop production is the need to increase the quality of the land, fulfill the cereal and protein program, and raise the quality and productive effectiveness of bulk fodder. It is necessary to intensify the production of root crops, particularly sugar beets and potatoes. From the viewpoint of rational nourishment, the development of the production of fruit and vegetables is of exceptional importance. The strategy for the development of the livestock production proceeds from the fundamental requirement of making rational use of the accessible resources of animal feed.

We require greater effort from the biological services to increase their effectiveness. In the food industry the issue will be to increase the level of the maximum use of raw materials, and while maintaining uniform supplies on the market, to react more to the requirements of consumers, above all through the innovation of the range of products and the raising of the quality and utility value of foodstuffs.

The realization of the objectives contained in the long-range program will depend to a considerable degree on the chemicalization of agricultural production, and supplies of the necessary amount of agricultural equipment and its quality. In the field of planned management it will be necessary to create conditions for a firmer linkage, closer coordination and integration of the individual sections of the agricultural and food complex, and to improve planning and economic tools.

Comrade Frantisek Pitra stressed that the guarantee that the new tasks will be sucessfully fulfilled is the everyday struggle of Communists, party bodies and organizations, filled with initiative, and the selfless, responsible work of people. Party bodies and organizations must ensure that the good intentions and measures adopted do not remain on paper but that they are consistantly put into practice. They must ensure that leading officials are enterprising and disciplined in fulfilling their tasks, and mobilize inner reserves within enterprises to a high degree of economy and responsibility.

At the close of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on the current tasks and the long-range development of agricultural and other branches for securing food for the people, delivered today at the 11th session of the party Central Committee, Comrade Frantisek Pitra said that the objectives we set before ourselves along the path to the further development of our socialist society and the raising of the living standards of our people places before the workers of the agricultural-industrial complex tasks of a new quality, for which exactingness is no less than that during the period of establishing and consolidating unified agricultural cooperatives.

The report delivered by Comrade Frantisek Pitra voiced the conviction that the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee will be an important impetus to the development of work initiative, and the consistant fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress program.

FISCHER'S ADDRESS, MEETINGS AT UN SESSION

Fischer Speaks at Assembly

LD052237 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 5 Oct 84

["From the speech by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the 39th UN General Assembly" -- ADN headline]

[Text] United Nations/New York, 5 Oct (ADN) -- "I must note with concern that there is no apparent change toward an improvement in the international situation," GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said in his declaration of principle at the 39th UN General Assembly on Friday in New York. "On the contrary, the danger of a nuclear inferno is greater than ever before. The arms race is assuming dimensions that surpass anything ever known before. The arms drive is, as the latest developments show, even going to extend to outer space. Concepts such as 'star wars' give only the merest hint of the dangers facing mankind and the planet Earth.

"This situation has arisen neither suddenly nor unnoticed. It is the fatal result of imperialist policy, that -- at whatever cost -- is aimed at military supremacy and domination. Nuclear war and nuclear blackmail have a firm place here."

There is a direct connection between the NATO's arms drive decision of 1978 and the deployment of new nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe, the GDR foreign Minister stressed. "The peoples have not forgotten that this dramatic decision in Washington was made at the same time that the United Nations, here in New York, gave expression to the hope for peace and an end to the arms race in the final document of the first UN special session on disarmament. He recalled that the socialist states -- and by no means they alone -- insistently call attention to the serious consequences of the arms drive. "They have left no doubt that the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on West European territory will change the world situation and bring a new round of the arms race in its wake. Because the deployment created factors designed to destroy the existing approximate military balance between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It must be clear to everyone that the socialist states could not permit this and had to take corresponding countermeasures to maintain the foundation on which peace in the nuclear age rests."

"The deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons is poisoning the climate for negotiations on basic international issues, disarmament and arms limitation. The danger of war has grown. This is accompanied by immeasurable political damage because trust cannot flourish in the shadow of nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR, and the other socialist states. Peaceful international cooperation, which, in the seventies in particular, was advanced with such high hopes and with real benefit for West and East, is under serious strain."

"The dangerous development of the international situation must, and can be halted. The most important requirement for this is joint, resolute action by all those interested in peace," Oskar Fischer stressed.

He recalled the words of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who, during a meeting with representatives of the peace movement stated: "To prevent a nuclear catastrophe, all those who are guided by the recognition that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems, must unite. Anyone, who, with sincere intentions and good will, seeks viable ways to safeguard peace will always find a reliable, constructive partner in the GDR, irrespective of the ideological or political camp to which he belongs."

The speaker said that war must be stopped before it breaks out. "Arms drive, territorial claims and hatred among peoples have always gone hand-in-hand with the preparation of a war of aggression. We therefore strongly oppose all revanchist and neofascist trends, wherever they appear, are tolerated, or even encouraged." Thus, all attacks on the European postwar order, that is on the status quo, are decisively opposed.

In the shape of the Prague Declaration, the Moscow Statement, and the most recent declaration by the CEMA states, the socialist countries are submitting a comprehensive program for improving the international situation, Oskar Fischer said. "It is based on respect for equality and equal security. It respects the legitimate security interests of all sides and is thus a realistic foundation for joint action."

He named the renunciation of military superiority as the key to the prevention of a nuclear inferno. This requires that the deployment of new U.S. Missiles on European soil be immediately halted and that the systems already installed be dismantled. "This would make the countermeasures undertaken by the socialist states superfluous, and would open the way for the resumption of negotiations on freeing Europe from medium-range nuclear missiles and from operative tactical nuclear weapons."

"The latest Soviet proposals presented by Andrey Gromyko before this forum last week not only underline the Soviet Union's readiness for serious negotiations, but also emphatically demand them. They meet with the GDR's full support. We also are convinced by the need for and usefulness of political dialogue precisely at a time of tension and danger." Political dialogue could bring trust and results to the extent that the partners proceed from mutual respect for their legitimate security interests.

In this, agreeing on specific norms in relations between nuclear powers is of particular importance. This includes; "the contractual obligation by all nuclear states not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as undertaken first by the USSR, because this would reduce the nuclear threat and pave the way to disarmament;

"a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, because this would harness the development of new nuclear weapons;

a halt to the qualitative arms race in the nuclear sphere, especially a ban on the neutron bomb, because this could put a stop to nuclear arms modernization;

agreement on a program of nuclear disarmament and the outlawing of aggressive nuclear doctrine of a 'limited' or 'winnable' nuclear war, because this would map out joint steps to reduce the nuclear threat; and

finally, these measures to lessen nuclear danger should be complemented by the conclusion of a treaty on nonaggression and the maintenance of peaceful relations and thus by genuine confidence-building political measures."

The creation of nuclear-free zones or corridors is of great importance, Oskar Fischer continued. The GDR underlines its offer to make available its whole territory for such a zone if the FRG is prepared to undertake just such an action in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. The GDR regards the joint appeal by the six state and party chiefs on four continents as a constructive step because it is aimed at preventing a nuclear war.

"In view of the incalculable dangers that would result from extending the arms race to outer space, the GDR supports immediate measures that prevent the militarization of space and oblige states to use outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, as proposed by the Soviet initiative. The elimination of chemical weapons is a task whose solution the GDR unconditionally supports."

There is no sensible alternative to states living peacefully and with equality alongside each other and with each other, irrespective of their social systems, their geographical situation and territorial size, Oskar Fischer continued. "The GDR appeals for level-headed behavior in order to eliminate the acute centers of conflict, reduce tension, and prevent the emergence of new conflicts. It strongly opposes the policy pursued by imperialist circles of direct and indirect interference, as well as open acts of aggression as practiced in particular against nonaligned states in various regions. The GDR decisively supports the Soviet Union's proposal to discuss as an important and urgent question at the UN General Assembly the 'impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism and all actions by states that are aimed at undermining the sociopolitical order in other sovereign states.'"

The GDR foreign minister underlined the GDR's solidarity with the peoples of Central America. It supports the initiatives of Nicaragua as well as the efforts of the states of the Contadora Group to solve existing problems peacefully without outside interference or actual threat.

The continuing explosive situation in the Near East evokes deep concern among all peoples. Eliminating the Near East conflict comprehensively, justly, and thus permanently, requires guaranteeing the rights of the peoples and states of that region, including the inviolable right of the Palestinian people to the creation of an independent state.

The GDR supports Cyprus in its struggle for national independence, for a peaceful, just, and permanent solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the corresponding UN resolution. It condemns the continuing aggressive policy of the South African racist regime, which receives the backing of other imperialist circles. The GDR foreign minister demanded the solution of the Namibian question on the global basis of UN decisions.

"Our sympathy goes out to the efforts of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to achieve a political solution to the situation in the region. However, above all this requires an immediate halt to the imperialist circles' policy of interference in Afghan affairs, and to the hostile actions against the Afghan people, fanned and directed by them," the speaker said. Furthermore, the GDR supports the striving of the Indochinese states to create permanent peace and stability in Southeast Asia through the dialogue and cooperation of all states in the region.

It also supports all efforts to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The conference foreseen for this must not be delayed. Foreign Minister Fischer expressed the GDR's support for the DPRK position in the struggle for a peaceful, democratic unification of the country.

"Risen from the ruins of World War II, the GDR, in its 35 years of existence, has developed into a politically stable, and economically, scientifically, and culturally sound state," the foreign minister underlined. "The peaceful work of construction by our people must no more be destroyed in a nuclear conflagration than that of other peoples. Thus the preservation of peace is and remains the overriding issue for the socialist German state. In this lies the key question of our relations with the FRG. It is the policy of peace as well as the stability of the socialist state that has proved to be an important factor over the past 3 and 1/2 decades the emergence of impulses from German soil for detente in Europe and peaceful coexistence. It is obvious that it is not only we who are concerned when certain circles call the results of World War II into question in contravention on the obligations entered into by international law and, encouraged by the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons, are more strongly belaboring an allegedly open German question, and talk of 'reunification.'

"It must be stated plainly here: Nothing is open, nor can there be 'reunification.' The GDR people have irrevocably opted for socialism. The socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG, which belong to opposing military alliances, cannot be unified, and certainly not reunified, just as fire and water cannot be united. Between them there can only be relations according to international law, relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence. There is no peaceful alternative to this. We therefore have total understanding for those politicians who focus attention on factors laid down by treaties and anxiously warn against behavior to the contrary." In conclusion, Oskar Fischer stressed: "The United Nations has designated 1986 as The Year of Peace, Let us -- its member-states -- create the best preconditions for this today so that it will indeed mark the start of a transition to a permanent peace. The GDR will actively help work toward this."

2 Oct Meetings

AU041832 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 84 p 7

[Excerpts] New York (ADN) -- On Tuesday Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, met with further counterparts at the UN General Assembly in New York.

In the course of a cordial meeting with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, the politicians briefed each other on their activities in the United Nations to implement the peace concept of the socialist states. Oskar Fischer referred to the efforts of the GDR working people on the 35th anniversary and stressed that thanks to their good work, the anniversary year was to date the most successful year in the history of the GDR. The CSSR foreign minister congratulated Oskar Fischer on this result.

The Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez expressed to Oskar Fischer the appreciation of his government for the GDR's active support of the Contadora states' efforts. The ministers spoke out in favor of settling the problems in Central America peacefully without outside interference.

At a friendly meeting between Oskar Fischer and the Foreign Minister of Cyprus Yeoryios Iacovou, both ministers expressed their satisfaction with the good development of interstate relations. Yeoryios Iacovou congratulated the GDR on its successful policy in the 35 years of its existence. He reported in detail on the situation in and around Cyprus and the efforts of his government to settle all problems peacefully and through negotiations as well as in agreement with the UN resolutions. Foreign Minister Fischer stressed that the GDR had always supported and would support the struggle for independence, territorial integrity, and nonalignment of the island Republic.

With his Egyptian counterpart Muhammad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer conducted an exchange of views on the further shaping of bilateral relations. The foreign ministers discussed the next steps in this process. Concerning the situation in the Middle East, both politicians expressed the expectation that the present UN General Assembly will make the contribution expected by the peoples of the region toward peacefully solving the conflicts.

3 October Meetings

AU051219 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 84 p 7

[Excerpts] In a friendly talk between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq Shar' in the UN headquarters on Wednesday the two politicians stressed that relations between their states are comprehensively developing.

The Syrian foreign minister asked Oskar Fischer to convey his congratulations to the GDR people on the 35th anniversary. He thanked the GDR for its solidarity and understanding attitude for the Arab cause.

At the meeting between Oskar Fischer and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy premier and foreign minister of Iraq, the Iraqi politician expressed his satisfaction that Iraq is one of those states that first established close relations with the GDR and since has further developed the cooperation to mutual advantage.

During an exchange of views with the foreign minister of Venezuela both sides noted that there are possibilities for deepening relations in the future.

4 October Meetings

AU081346 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 84 p 7

[Excerpt] New York (ADN) -- On Thursday Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer also met with Paul Lusaka (Zambia), president of the 39th UN General Assembly. He expressed his special pleasure over the fact that the president of the world forum comes from a country with which the GDR has had friendly relations for a long time.

Oskar Fischer had a cordial meeting with the Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, in the course of which the General Assembly was discussed. With the Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic he discussed the next steps to deepen the good bilateral relations.

At a cordial meeting with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the political department of the PLO, the Palestinian politician reported on developments in the Middle East. Oskar Fischer reaffirmed the solidarity of the GDR with the PLO.

U.S. Views Fischer-Shultz Talk

AU081411 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] New York (ADN) -- At a press briefing in New York John Hughes, spokesman of the U.S. State Department, discussed in detail the talk between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He said:

"In the 45-minute talk both bilateral and international problems were discussed. It was the first meeting between the foreign ministers of the United States and the GDR since 1978. The discussion took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere. It reflected the interest of both ministers to find ways to further develop the dialogue between the United States and the GDR. Secretary of State Shultz was encouraged by the results of the discussion. He and Foreign Minister Fischer agreed on the necessity to create an expanded framework for the relations. At their meeting they were able to sound out the whole range of subjects which both governments are facing, including trade, human rights, scientific and technological exchange, claims, and international questions of mutual interest. The two ministers agreed to continue these efforts through their ambassadors proceeding from the fact that in a further development of relations an additional political exchange can be taken into account. Secretary of State Shultz gave a short report on his talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko last week, and Foreign Minister Fischer spoke on the relations between the GDR and the FRG. The United States has been and is pleased about the readiness of the GDR to achieve progress in questions concerning mutual relations and is optimistic about improving the relations in the interest of the peoples of both countries. The United States believes that this dialogue can form a useful basis for a better understanding and can help to reduce the tensions between East and West."

On questions by journalists concerning an expanded framework of relations Hughes said: "This is a kind of option, and it was already referred to in the talks with Gromyko. In other words: It is agreed that it would be good to preserve the dialogue with the GDR and to intensify it. This would be initiated through diplomatic channels, through the ambassadors in Washington and Berlin. It is possible for this to result in contacts at other levels, but all that is still in a very early stage."

Hughes stated: "It was a good meeting. I do not think that the positions of both sides have changed. Concerning alliances and ideology each side made clear where it stands. But at the same time both sides regard it as valuable, concerning special fields like electronics, trade, and cultural exchange, to expand these relations, and obviously there are fields where relations could be improved."

HONECKER WRITES IN PRAVDA ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY

For an article by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, relating to the GDR's 35th anniversary, see the Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on 10 October.

FISCHER ANNIVERSARY ARTICLE ON PEACE, SOCIALISM

AU081808 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 5 Oct 84 pp 3-4

[Article by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs: "A State of Peace and Socialism in the Heart of Europe"]

[Text] Over 100 years ago Karl Marx stated that in contrast to the old social system with its economic destitution and political insanity, a new society will rise, whose international principle will be founded on peace, because one and the same principle will prevail for all nations -- namely the principle of labor. "We will be a government of labor" -- this is what Otto Grotewohl, the GDR's first premier, declared on the occasion of the festive ceremony during which the Soviet Military Administration transferred the government functions to the GDR transitional government on 10 October 1949.

Peace and socialism alone -- this is the basis upon which a peace-loving policy is logically developing. This is the only reliable guarantee that in the future peace will continue as the supreme goal of our state. To end exploitation of man by man, to establish the political and socioeconomic foundations of socialism -- this means, at the same time, to extinguish once and forever all domestic hotbeds of war and aggression. This is what the GDR has accomplished. The socialist policy of peace today demands that we do everything within our power to protect the peoples against nuclear disaster and encourage them in their struggle against nuclear hell. The socialist policy means the adoption of stands advocating that sources of cultural and material assets should serve the people's benefit and not rearmament, which in the long run means the self-destruction of every civilization. At the same time the socialist peace policy is a supreme form of solidarity with all peoples on earth, a solidarity that renders material and ideological support to their struggle for national and social liberation.

The sense of responsibility in regard to all efforts devoted to the goal of never again permitting war to be unleashed on German soil -- this has been and will always be the most characteristic feature of the GDR's policy. This policy stems from the merciless lessons of history taught by German imperialism and became a binding commitment in the decisions of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, above all, in connection with the Potsdam Agreement.

This agreement conformed with the interests and hopes of the workers class, all working people, and the antifascist, internationalist, and humanitarian traditions characterizing the most valuable forces of the German people. This demand of history became a state doctrine of the young, antifascist German state, which has been struggling for peace from the very first day of its existence.

Our indestructible friendship with the Soviet people and with our neighbors, to whom German imperialism and fascism caused immeasurable suffering, demonstrates the thorough political change that has occurred and to which the existence of our young state, as well as its consistent policy aimed at implementing the Potsdam Agreement in Europe, has greatly contributed.

By asserting the realities created in Europe and through its persevering struggle against all manifestations of revanchism and militarism in our country, its consistency in liquidating all manifestations of revanchism and hatred of other peoples, the GDR, since the very beginning of its existence, has been a champion of peace and stability in Europe.

The political-geographical position of the GDR, situated on the borderline between two social systems and their military alliances, necessitates a very close, almost "bodily" contact with all important phases in the development of the international situation, and consequently also demands a high degree of responsibility on our part in regard to the situation in Europe. Peace and the political atmosphere on our continent most urgently require that the situation on this sensitive borderline should be determined by peaceful coexistence, and not by confrontation, by efforts to restrict armaments and achieve disarmament instead of further escalation of the military potential due to imperialist attempts to achieve military superiority.

The GDR manifested its willingness to contribute to peaceful and beneficial cooperation among European peoples as early as in the very first hour of its existence. In his speech on the occasion of the reogranization of the German People's Council into a transitional People's Chamber of the GDR, Wilhelm Pieck declared on 7 October 1949 that the chief task now is to participate in the decisively important task of building up East-West relations and in all tasks serving economic construction and the ensurance of peace. This is why the GDR, basing itself on the appeal launched by the Conference of the Warsaw Pact Organization Political Consultative Committee, held in March 1969 in Bucharest, devoted all its efforts to the convening of a security and cooperation conference in Europe. With its constructive participation in concluding the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin on 3 September 1971, and with the agreement on basic relations between the GDR and the FRG signed on 21 December 1972, as well as through various other documents and agreements, our state has actively contributed to the activity, supported by agreements, which prepared the path toward a multilateral settlement of all-European problems. In his speech delivered during the closing stage of the Helsinki CSCE Erich Honecker declared that as an inseparable part of the socialist community the GDR is participating in concluding a European agreement and is thus also contributing to the successful proceeding of the European Security Conference. The GDR demonstrated in each stage of this process, accompanied by quite a number of contradictions, that it is acting in the interest of peace and detente and that it is playing the role of a stable factor for European peace.

The positive influences that, thanks to international detente, emerged at the beginning of the seventies in the relations among European states are significant even today, under circumstances of an unusual exacerbation of the international situation.

This is why it is becoming even more necessary for the states to devote great care to the successes achieved; they should act in accordance with the commitments assumed within the framework of the European agreements and the Helsinki final document so as to direct international relations, which presently involve great danger, into a peaceful atmosphere once again. The recognition and observance of the realities stemming from World War II and from the postwar development in Europe in regard to political and territorial questions, as well as the strict observance of the states' sovereignty, are the foundations upon which interstate relations are based. The existence of two German states with opposed social systems and opposed alliance memberships irrevocably belongs to these realities. Any attempt to change this situation represents an attack against the existing balance of forces that is protecting peace. In their agreement on the basic foundations of their relations, the GDR and the FRG assumed the commitment of mutually respecting each other's sovereignty and not interfering in each other's domestic and foreign affairs. The relations between the FRG and the GDR will be normalized and will contribute to the improvement of the international situation inasmuch as the FRG Government is ready to observe strictly the postwar European order with all its implied consequences.

Military tension and conflicts in our present-day world threaten not only the peoples in a given area of the world, but also international security as a whole. The imperialist policy that maintains tension and conflicts all over the world and in all parts of the globe is greatly increasing the danger stemming from the policy of confrontation and super-rearmament. Our support for peace-loving and just settlements of international conflicts along the path of negotiations and our denouncement of imperialist violence and intervention -- in Africa, Asia, or Latin America -- are based on our anti-imperialist solidarity, as well as on the demand to preserve and consolidate peace throughout the world.

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The deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe made more topical than ever the obligation to devote all efforts to the task of preventing war from ever again being unleashed from German territory. For this is the first time in the postwar period that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are threatened again thanks to the deployment of U.S. missiles on FRG territory. The FRG Government, in consenting to these weapons being deployed on its territory, has assumed a heavy responsibility. As a result, the crucial problem in settling relations between the GDR and the FRG more than ever pertains to the preservation of peace.

As to the question of what will happen later, following the changed situation after deployment of NATO weapons, already in progress, and about the most important task today, Erich Honecker declared that the commitment of the GDR to do everything within its power for the consolidation of peace is greater than ever.

The opportunities for a broad coalition of common sense, capable of stopping the dangerous course of super-rearmament, have increased. The GDR is ready to cooperate with its allies and friends and with all those convinced that nuclear disaster should be prevented, that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence and peaceful dialogue.

Historical experience teaches us to struggle against war before it starts.

The partners in such a coalition are the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The public filled with concern, in the capitalist countries and even in the NATO member-states themselves, is also a partner in this coalition. In this coalition of common sense the socialist states are submitting their initiatives for peace.

They are manifesting their goodwill to carefully analyze any other proposal as well, adn to accept it as long as it contributes to the reduction of the nuclear threat and to the arrest of the arms race. As in the past, the GDR today and in the future, is ready to devote all its territory to the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe with the sole condition that the principle of equality and equal security of all states should be observed. This is our answer to the respective Swedish proposal.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have never aspired to military superiority. However, they cannot tolerate any superiority of imperialism that involves a danger to peoples' security. The deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe already in progress necessitates the respective reciprocal measures of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries, including the GDR.

These measures will be withdrawn if the United States and NATO stop the deployment of the first-strike weapons and withdraw the already installed systems. This is the only method of reducing the nuclear threat and of creating prerequisites for the return of all states to peace-loving and beneficial cooperation.

Guided by precisely this aspiration, the socialist community member-states have submitted their proposals on the negotiating table. These proposals were expressed in the documents of the Warsaw Pact member-countries contained in the Prague Declaration, in the joint statement of the highest-ranking representatives of the socialist states on 28 June 1983, as well as in the recently adopted declaration of CEMA member-states: "On the Preservation of Peace and on International Economic Cooperation." The USSR proposals are of exceptionally great importance. They categorically confirm the readiness of the Soviet Union to engage in a dialogue, in honest and serious negotiations, aimed at the preservation of the interests and security of all peoples and states.

Today the responsibility to do everything within our power for the preservation of peace is greater than ever before. The GDR is manifesting good will in responding with active efforts to this demand of our epoch. The history of the GDR represents 35 years of persevering struggle against war and against the imperialist policy of violence, against revanchism, boycott, and imperialist pressure, for disarmament, detente, and peace guaranteed by international cooperation.

Our path was not an easy one. This has been a period of hard class struggle. For 3 and 1/2 decades our state has developed under the leadership of the SED as a state of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe. This state will continue to be fully reliable in the future in regard to the struggle for rescuing mankind from the scourge of war and nuclear disaster.

HONECKER, CUBAN V. PRESIDENT DISCUSS U.S. POLICY

LD091638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Concern about the escalation of the U.S. policy of threat and interference against Cuba and Nicaragua and the struggle of the popular forces in El Salvador and other countries was expressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and a vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, during a talk on Tuesday in Berlin. They decisively condemned the U.S. policy of interference in the internal affairs and undermining the sociopolitical order in other states.

They affirmed that the problems in the Central American region could only be solved through political negotiations. In this connection both politicians praised the efforts by the Contadora states for a de-escalation of the situation in Central America. Both politicians noted with satisfaction the significant progress in the further deepening of relations between the two parties and states. Erich Honecker and Guillermo Garcia Frias emphasized the resolve of their parties and states to expand and deepen the close, fraternal relations.

SCHUERER, USSR MINISTER DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD092029 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- The implementation of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Scientific-Technological and Economic Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR Until the Year 2000 will contribute to making the fraternal bond between both countries even more close. This was stated today in Berlin by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission; and Mikhail Shkabardnya, USSR minister for instrument-making, means of automation, and control systems. The program, which was signed on occasion of the 35th anniversary of the GDR, introduces a new major step toward the unification of the material resources and the scientific-technological potentials of both countries in the interest of the socialism's further successful construction.

The politicians discussed tasks in further economic and scientific-technological cooperation, especially in the fields of instrument-making, automation, and computer equipment. The agreements between Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko of June 1984 and the decisions of the economic meeting of the CEMA on the highest level formed the basis for this.

Gerhard Schuerer and Mikhail Shkabardnya agreed to use the opportunities for the determined expansion of bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation even more comprehensively following the coordination of the national economic plans for the period 1986-1990.

GDR Minister for Electrical Engineering and Electronics Felix Meier participated in the talk. Also present was Nikolay Baturin, USSR Embassy councillor.

SCIENTIFIC DATA TRANSMISSIONS WITH USSR BEGIN

LD091713 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1144 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- With the start of long-distance transmission of scientific-technological data between the GDR and the USSR, a new stage in the long-term reciprocal exchange of information began today. This is in accordance with the agreement on the further deepening of research cooperation and takes account of the demands of comprehensive intensification by the use of the latest scientific-technological knowledge.

In the presence of Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, the first information search in conversational communication was carried out between Berlin and Moscow.

Starting now, it will be possible much more rapidly than previously for the Central Institute for Information and Documentation and the other institutions involved in the tests to use the data-bases of the All-Union Institute of the USSR for Scientific and Technical Information as well as the International Center for Scientific and Technical Information of the CEMA member-states.

ETHIOPIA'S FIKRE-SELASSIE MEETS LEADERS

Meeting With Honecker

LD091654 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, member of the Politburo of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, for a friendly talk. Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, who led the Ethiopian party and government delegation to the GDR's 35th anniversary celebrations, conveyed cordial greetings from the party and state leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, which were equally reciprocated. He praised the GDR's successful development and said he was impressed by the jubilee celebrations.

Erich Honecker and his guest exchanged views on the struggle of the people on all continents against the policy of confrontation and arms drive of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, for preserving and securing peace. Further development of relations between the two parties and states was also discussed. Erich Honecker said that during his recent visit to Ethiopia he was able to see the great efforts made by the Ethiopian people for construction of a new society. He wished new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the party founding congress. The GDR feels closely linked with the Ethiopian revolution in firm solidarity.

Meeting With Stoph

LD092338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Ethiopian politician Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress had a meeting today with Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. During the talk, Willi Stoph briefed him on the GDR's efforts for safeguarding world peace, disarmament and international detente.

Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress said that the GDR has always proved to be a bastion of peace and social progress in the world and is a reliable ally of the peoples of Africa in the struggle for national and social liberation. He spoke about Socialist Ethiopia's anti-imperialist policy and the demanding tasks of the 10-year plan and he reaffirmed the firm will of its leaders to continue to work closely with the GDR in the realization of these goals. He also expressed thanks for the multifarious assistance in the construction of important industrial projects in Ethiopia and for the GDR's extensive solidarity aid.

FINNISH STATEMENT ON HONECKER'S ITINERARY

LD092001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki, 9 Oct (ADN) -- The office of the president of the Republic of Finland published the following statement in Helsinki:

As was reported earlier, Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker will pay a state visit to Finland from 16-19 October. The visit takes place at the invitation of President Mauno Koivisto.

Erich Honecker's delegation will consist of: Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council Dr Guenter Mittag; GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer; member of the GDR Council of Ministers, State Secretary and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Dr Gerhard Beil; and head of Chancery of the GDR State Council Chairman Frank-Joachim Herrmann. The GDR ambassador accredited in Helsinki, Dr Stefan Doernberg, will join the delegation in Helsinki.

The special aircraft carrying Chairman Erich Honecker and his delegation will land Tuesday 16 October at 1000 hours at Helsinki-Vantaa Airport. The president of the Republic will receive the high guest, and the official reception ceremony will take place at the airport.

The official program of the state visit starts with a banquet given by the president, followed by Chairman Honecker laying a wreath at the grave of President Paasikivi at the Hietaniemi Cemetery. In the afternoon, talks between the heads of state will take place in the president's palace, in which the delegations of both countries will take part. After the talks, Chairman Honecker will receive the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Helsinki, together with their wives. In the evening of the first day President and Mrs Mauno Koivisto will give a gala dinner in the official residence in honor of Chairman Honecker. During the dinner the official speeches will be made.

On the morning of Wednesday, 17 October, Chairman Honecker will visit the Reichstag, the National Museum, and the Lenin Memorial in Hakaniemi Square. After the sight-seeing, the city of Helsinki will give a banquet in the city hall in honor of the GDR head of state. In the afternoon Chairman Honecker and the president will travel to Renko, where they will take part in an elk hunt on Thursday morning 18 October. After a meal in the open air, the high-ranking guest will travel from Renko to Haemeenlinna, where the program envisages viewing the house where Sibelius was born. On his return journey to Helsinki Chairman Honecker and his delegation will visit the Finnish glass museum in Riihimaeki. The third day of the visit will end with a gala dinner, which Chairman Honecker will give in honor of President and Mrs Mauno Koivisto in the Hotel Kalastajatorppa.

On the last day of his visit, Friday, 19 October, Chairman Honecker and his delegation will visit the Nokia Oy enterprise in Kilo. The state visit will end with a banquet given by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa in the government banqueting hall. The GDR special aircraft carrying Chairman Honecker will leave at 1500 hours from Helsinki-Vantaa Airport. President Mauno Koivisto will accompany the high-ranking guest, and the official departure ceremony will take place at the airport. Among the Finnish entourage of chairman Honecker will be: Minister Sakari T. Lehto Major General Uolevi Anthoni, and Major Seppo Lehto. The Finnish ambassador accredited in Berlin, Ensio Helaniemi, will also be at the disposal of the high-ranking guest.

SPD'S VOGEL DISCUSSES BERLIN VISIT, TALKS

AU090959 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- Hans-Joachim Vogel, chairman of the Bundestag SPD Group, talking to foreign correspondents in the Bonn Press Club on Thursday, positively assessed his visit in Berlin and his talks with GDR politicians. From his talks he concludes that as before the GDR is ready to further develop relations with the Federal Republic on the basis of the Basic Treaty. In his view the list of subjects on which one can negotiate with the GDR is most comprehensive. It ranges from questions of peace and disarmament to problems of environmental protection. The GDR is a good partner for talks.

His party is conducting successful talks with GDR representatives on such an important subject as the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe, the SPD politician stated. There are also numerous starting points in connection with the creation of a nuclear-free zone in accordance with the proposals of the Palme Commission and the conclusion of an agreement on the renunciation of force between the two pact systems. Vogel declared that he could imagine an agreement on three GDR 'demands' from Gera. This applies to the abolition of the Salzgitter "registry," to the course of the Elbe border, and to recognition of GDR citizenship. It is simply a matter of course that an existing and recognized state has its nationality. Vogel expressed recognition concerning the building projects in the center of Berlin that have been completed or are still in the planning stage. The renovation of the Schauspielhaus is a "great achievement on which one can only express one's congratulations."

KAMPUCHEAN PRIME MINISTER TOURS POTSDAM

LD100351 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Potsdam, 9 Oct (ADN) -- On the second day of his official visit to the GDR, Chan Si, prime minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, today visited Potsdam Bezirk. He is accompanied by GDR Vice Premier Dr Gerhard Weiss.

PERIODICAL VIEWS CHURCH'S 'PEACE ACTIVITY'

LD061329 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Oct (DPA) -- Attempts to create in GDR church communities "vacant space" with regard to the state and society have been criticized by the East German periodical STANDPUNKT which is close to the East German CDU. There are priests and other church workers "who demand the vacant space of the church [as received] and who invite people to moan, complain, and wail, that is, they portray the security of the church as an alternative to society in enterprise, in the school, or in a political organization." The church is, however, not there "to set up an all-round alternative to society," the periodical says, according to the Information Bureau West in Berlin. There is a certain danger there.

There are, for instance, people "who very naively believe that the church has better opportunities for peace work than all social organiations." What they understand by the independent peace activity of the church is political action "not so much as a contribution to peace activity as such but as an instrument against socialism." This is of course not a coincidence because the churches in the GDR have been "for long time anti-communist oriented" and seen in many communities far into the seventies "the last binding force in divided Germany," the article says

STATE SECRETARY RECEIVES CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES

AU041930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [2 October] Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, received leading representatives of 17 churches and religious communities in Berlin for a comprehensive talk that took place in an open and trustful atmosphere.

In his introductory statements, the state secretary stressed that the 35-year history of the GDR also includes the development of the relations of the socialist state with the churches and religious communities. The full respect and equal rights of all religious convictions on the basis of the Constitution and the laws of the GDR were successfully guaranteed in the practice of society. This was of particular importance in view of historic experiences. The 35-year successful development of the GDR meant the free development over many decades of manifold questions of existence of churches and religious communities.

The state secretary thanked those present for the church members' and religious communities' valuable daily contribution in shaping the socialist society in the GDR in accordance with their belief and their responsibility as citizens to serve peace and a just order among the peoples.

The guests stressed from their experience the great respect for the consistent peace policy and the development of a just social order in the GDR. In their view, the coexistence of all GDR citizens is characterized by concern for the preservation of life, the social safety and the well-being of all people, as well as trustful cooperation in shaping the direction of churches and believers in the socialist society. All participants unanimously spoke out in favor of a constructive and trustful continuation of this path.

STOPH, KRENZ PRESENT STATE AWARDS IN BERLIN

LD050922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (ADN) -- In acknowledgement of special services in the construction and development of the GDR, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and Secretary of the SED Central Committee Egon Krenz, both deputy chairmen of the State Council and members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today presented more outstanding personalities and collectives with the Karl Marx Order, the Hero of Labor honor, the Star of International Friendship Order, the Clasp of Honor to the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold, the Patriotic Order of Merit, and the Banner of Labor Order.

To those people who were decorated this afternoon Willi Stoph said: "Under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party, in proven cooperation with friendly parties and mass organizations and with all the forces united in the National Front, we have made good headway." The GDR's balance sheet shows an effective national economy, which is developing in a stable and dynamic way on the foundations of public ownership and socialist planning. The experience of revolutionary struggle has taught that the GDR is as strong as its alliance with the Soviet Union and the renowned party of Lenin. "For this reason, we continue to regard steadfast solidarity with the world's first socialist state and all-round cooperation with the other fraternal countries as a pledge for the good prospects of our people, as Comrade Erich Honecker recently reaffirmed," Willi Stoph said.

To those people who were decorated in the morning, Egon Krenz said: With the founding of the GDR, for the first time in German history the longing for peace of the working people found a material basis. The rulership of the workers and peasants made into a program of state that, over the centuries of exploitation and suppression, had been no more than a dream: all power to the people -- all effort for peace. This desire of the people became socialist reality. Yet again it showed that where the people's power rules, peace also has its secure home. Where socialism is deeply rooted in the people, the future also thrives on good, fertile soil.

VARKONYI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 4 OCT

AU090854 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[MTI report: "We Are Striving for the Safeguarding and Further Development of the Achievements of Detente -- Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi's Speech at the UN"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, head of the Hungarian delegation, spoke at the general debate of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly on Wednesday, 3 October. In his speech he said, among other things:

During almost 4 decades of the United Nations Organization's existence, the world has several times had to face an increase in international tension and developments contrary to the word and spirit of the basic charter. Sharpening international tensions, the acceleration of the arms race, and the increase in external attempts to undermine the sociopolitical order of sovereign states have assumed dangerous dimensions in our times, and this justifiably worries not only one country or the other, or the populations of certain areas, but all peoples of the earth.

The previously signed agreements on the limitation of strategic arms are in danger, and new agreements have not arisen; one of the most serious developments of the recent past has been the start of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. This increases the nuclear threat in Europe, and with this, not only increases international tension but also further reduces confidence among the continent's countries.

In this situation it would be of particular importance if the NATO states reacted constructively to the socialist countries' reasonable proposals that take into consideration the justified security interests of all sides involved. The Warsaw Pact member-states do not aspire to achieve superiority of power. However, they cannot aloow the historically developed military balance of power to be upset. Therefore, my government, expresing concern about the situation that emerged following he missile deployment, regarded the Soviet Union's countermeasures as justified. We consider the maintenance of the military balance of power through the lowest possible levels of arms and armed forces to be a goal to seek. In order to approach this goal, there is need to create conditions that enable the continuation of the arms limitation talks that were halted as a result of the missile deployments in Western Europe.

The Hungarian Government believes that the unfavorable processes underway in international life are not irreversible. There is no other reasonable possibility in our nuclear age than the peaceful coexistence of states of different social orders.

We believe that in the present dangerous situation there exist objective factors that make the maintenance and spread of dialogue among the world's countries indispensible. To achieve this, however, there is need for a tangible assertaion of political will, a serious analysis of proposals meant for the reduction of tension, and genuine answers to be given to these proposals. My government believes that the present international situation makes it even more imperative for us to do everything possible to halt the deterioration of the situation. Therefore, it is unfortunate that certain circles are questioning the realities that emerged in Europe following World War II, and in so doing further sharpen the already strained political situation, he said.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic considers avoiding the danger of war, primarily nuclear war, and halting the arms race as the most urgent task of international politics, pointed out Peter Varkonyi.

"We consider the spreading of the arms race into space a development which is seriously threatening world peace," declared the Hungarian foreign minister. "We support the complete demilitarization of space and the placing of issues concerning the peaceful utilization of space on the agenda of the current session."

It would exercise a positive effect on the development of the all-European process if the NATO states constructively replied to the proposal intended to work out an agreement on renouncing the use of military power and maintaining peaceful relations. In their appeal published in Budapest in April, the Warsaw Pact member-states urged the earliest possible beginning of multilateral consultations on this question. The Hungarian Government sent the appeal to all sides concerned and is expecting their genuine replies, said Peter Varkonyi. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has so far done everything for the development of the Helsinki process, for the immediate implementation of the principles and proposals of the Final Act. We consider the holding of the European cultural forum in Hungary in 1985, in accordance with the decision of the Madrid meeting, to be an international recognition of our activity in this. We are preparing for the forum confident that this will contribute further to the development of European cooperation and to a better understanding of each other, which can thus be an important step in strengthening confidence.

In the course of developing its bilateral relations, Hungary has been and is striving to maintain and further develop the achievements of detente. Through the maintenance of dialogue with states of different social orders and safeguarding and further development of achieved relations, Hungary has endeavored to contribute to the improvement of the international atmosphere and to the practical assertion of the policy of peaceful co-existence. We continue to be ready for the continuation of genuine dialogue.

Our foreign minister spoke about our government's position on certain international issues of great importance. He urged for a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution to the problems of the Middle East through ensuring the legal rights of the Palestinian people. He expressed support for the efforts directed toward the peaceful solution, through negotiations, of the Central American crisis and the solution to the Cyprus problem in the spirit of the UN decisions. Speaking about Southeast Asia, he stressed that the states directly involved must solve the controversial issues through peaceful means, by taking into consideration the realities that have emerged.

Peter Varkonyi pointed out: It is necessary to put as quick an end as possible to interference by international reactionary forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The Hungarian Government assured the Government of the DPRK of its support in its initiatives toward the country's peaceful reunification.

In his speech, the Hungarian foreign minister in favored the elimination of the remnants of the colonial order. He asserted Hungary's support for the just struggle of national liberation movements. He condemned the apartheid policy of South Africa, pointing out: The South African regime and its supporters bear the responsibility for the delay in a solution for Namibia. He stressed: Hungary supports the anti-imperialist efforts of the Nonaligned Movement and is ready to cooperate with them in implementing their just demands.

"Unfavorable developments of the international situation have had their effect on the world economic situation, too," continued the Hungarian foreign minister. "Serious damage is caused to the international technological-economic relations by the strengthening of the tendencies toward embargo, increasing protectionism, increasing disturbances in the international currency-financial system, and artificially high interest rates. All these effect almost every country and all groups of countries, but above all the developing countries.

"My government believes that world trade must be conducted on the basis of the most-favored approach, lack of discrimination, and the bona fide implementation of contractual relations.

"According to our conviction, such economic relations can have an important stabilizing role and thus a favorable political influence in the current strained international situation.

"Last spring we greeted the esteemed secretary general of the United Nations Organization in Hungary and held a useful exchange of views with him. My government continues to attach great importance to the activity of the United Nations and continues to be ready to actively participate in the activity of the world organization in order to solve the increasingly serious problems facing us," stressed Peter Varkonyi.

The Hungarian foreign minister pointed out: In 1 year the United Nations will have existed for 40 years. This world organization, stressed the foreign minister, must play an effective role in solving international controversies and world problems, and in raising peaceful relations among states and multilateral international cooperation to a higher level.

VARKONYI MEETS WITH COLLEAGUES IN NEW YORK

LD051832 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] The UN secretary general has received Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi in New York. The Hungarian minister, who is participating in the UN General Assembly, also had discussions with his GDR and Yugoslav colleagues. They reviewed the development of relations as well as the international situation.

Varkonyi Concludes Visit

LD060740 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Peter Varkonyi has left New York. The Hungarian foreign minister took part in the [word indistinct] session of the UN General Assembly and gave a speech. He consulted with 20 of his colleagues, including the foreign ministers of the socialist countries and the American secretary of state.

MEHES ON TU SITUATION AT 2 OCTOBER MEETING

AU041445 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] The chief trade union stewards active in the garment industry held a meeting on Tuesday, 2 October, in Budapest. Lajos Mehes, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions, took part and spoke in the debates.

Mrs Martonne Czervan, secretary general of the Clothing Industry Workers Trade Union gave information about the situation of the branch and its tasks. She told the meeting that in the first half of 1984 the branch had produced 8.5 percent more than in the same period last year, while the number of employees had decreased and investment possibilities had narrowed to a minimum. Exports accounted in rubles grews by 11 percent: exports to capitalist countries grew by 23 percent. The speaker pointed out that if the quantitative and qualitative supply of raw materials could be improved, the garment industry would be able to further increase its efficient exports. She drew attention to the fact that the role of the trade unions in working life was increasing. It is necessary to improve the democratic atmosphere at the enterprises, the open exchange of views, and there is much to do in the organization and further development of work competition.

Following the trade union secretary general's introduction, the chief trade union stewards of the branch spoke about their experiences and problems, and made proposals for increasing the level of trade union activity. Lajos Mehes then took the floor.

Facing Our Mistakes

In his introduction, the secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions recalled the fact that the trade union movement was in no easy situation anywhere in the world, that tensions were growing everywhere. As a result of the economic crisis that began in the first part of the seventies, inflation and unemployment again appeared and strengthened in the capitalist countries. We were not immune to the external influences, either; we just reacted too slowly and even forced the accelerated development of the economy in order to maintain the dynamic increase in real wages and to further increase the real value of social allocations. We had to realize, however, that we could not continue on this road. Since 1978 the focal point of our economic policy has been the creation of an economic balance, the improvement of the country's balance of payments, and the maintenance of the current standard of living.

"We might argue that we should have taken this road earlier, because we have thus lost 5 years," the secretary general said. "But at the same time, looking back, the trade unions must also honestly face their own mistakes, namely that they lived for too long in the development and developing ecstasy of the early seventies. We had to regain our senses and take another road, and now we can say that we have achieved considerable results in the last 5 years. We have stopped indebtedness and even improved the foreign trade balance."

There Are Considerable Resources

"Concerning the future, I believe," continued Lajos Mehes, "that it is not enough to simply aim at maintaining and improving this balance and safeguarding our standard of living. We must accelerate development, we must stop the downtrend in real wages, and we must improve the situation of the most materially vulnerable strata -- pensioners, large families, young couples, those in a repeatedly disadvantageous situation. For all these, there is need to accelerate the economy," stressed the secretary general. "We cannot count on any external aid for this. We can rely on the mutual advantage of our trade with friendly countries, but further development must be basically achieved from our own power."

"Our economy possesses considerable resources in regard to material utilization, saving human labor, in the development of enterprise independence and individual creativity. Broadening the creative capacity of all our people is the central aim which the trade unions, too, regard as a national issue of vital importance. The trade unions must also adjust to the changing requirements, and to achieve this there is a need for a change in attitude in several areas." As an example, the secretary general raised the issue of full employment which the trade unions continue to regard as a great achievement and insist upon. However, they are also aware of the fact that they must also support efficient employment, namely that only the necessary number of workers should be employed at every workplace. "This refers not only to the factories, but also to the offices and the independent trade union apparatus," stressed the secretary general.

The trade unions will support every measure to increase efficiency. But they will see to it with all means at their disposal that the state -- because there is a possibility for this -- takes care of those who must change jobs. This concern should start with the industrial trainees and continue through retraining and refresher courses up to the creation of new jobs.

The secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions then spoke about the fact that one of the central concepts of the further development of economic macromanagement was that enterprises should independently decide on their own destinies. The workers' participation in decisionmaking becomes decisive. This is not new for the trade unions; this is the aim toward which the trade union movement has been struggling for years, and it has achieved not a few results, especially in the last 16 years. Thus, the trade unions agree with the changes and accept responsibility for them. "This latter fact is worth stressing," said the secretary general, "because it is a wonderful thing for the enterprise to decide on issues connected with it; but that also means that the enterprise must take the responsibility for its decisions."

We Should Remunerate the Work Done

The trade unions gladly accept the organization in the sphere of new enterprise management forms, and it is a fact that their weight, role, and prestige will further increase in the enterprise and public life in the coming period.

Lajos Mehes then spoke about issues of the standard of living policy. We worked out a standard of living policy 35 years ago, and we are continuing it, he said. Along with a relatively low wage level, we centrally controlled prices and continually increased social-political and social allocations. We had to reconsider this model later. It is the requirement of both economic efficiency and of the people to increasingly pay for work done. There should be no egalitarianism among the enterprises; remunerations will be better for creative intellectual work and greater achievements. Today, out of 100 forints net income per citizen, 35 forints are sociopolitical social allocations. Its increase must be gradually decreased because otherwise the possibilities of encouraging better work will decrease. All this does not contradict the safeguarding and development of our social achievements.

The trade unions also encourage that the essential social and economic questions be decided upon in open debate, by acquainting the large masses of workers with these questions. The membership trusts only those leaders who share their problems with the masses, the secretary general stressed. The National Council of Trade Unions is not an office; it relies on the trust of the membership. Not only we must be aware of this, he said, but every negotiating partner must respect this.

MARJAI MEETS WITH USSR CEMA OFFICIAL MARTINOV

LD061158 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 5 (MTI) -- Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai held discussions Friday in Budapest with Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolay Martinov, chairman of the CMEA Cooperation Committee for Material-Technical Supply.

The 18th session of the committee ended in Budapest Friday. The representatives of the CMEA member countries discussed experiences and aims of further development of cooperation in material-technical supply and exchanged views on reasonable and economical use of fuels, energy and raw materials. Jozsef Marjai met the heads of the particiating delegations.

JUSTICE MINISTER LEAVES FOR FRG TALKS 8 OCT

LD081952 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Justice Imre Markoja left for Bonn Monday at an invitation extended to him by Hans A. Engelhard, minister of justice of the Federal Republic of Germany. Imre Markoja is to study legislation and jurisdiction in the FRG and discuss with his host contacts between the two countries' relevant organizations.

SARLOS, OTHERS RECEIVE CSSR CULTURE MINISTER

LD082206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Hungary -- In Budapest today Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture, who is heading a Czechoslovak delegation to the Days of Czechoslovak Culture in Hungary. They briefed each other about topical questions concerning cooperation between the two countries in culture and about the future development and intensification of mutual cultural contacts. Milan Klusak was also received by Pal Tetenyi, a departmental head of the MSZMP Central Committee. Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of education and culture, organized for the Czechoslovak delegation and the visiting artists from Czechoslovakia a friendly gathering within the Hungarian National Gallery Building in Budapest's Buda Castle.

PRC DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD061235 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] The Chinese deputy minister of culture has paid a 2-day visit to Hungary. Lu Zhixian held talks on bilateral cultural relations. The cooperation work plan for the next 2 years was signed during the visit. The Chinese deputy minister of culture met Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education, and Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES LAW, PUBLIC ORDER GOALS

AU090741 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] PAP — On 2 Oct the PZPR Central Committee Politburo discussed current problems connected with combating social pathology, especially its source. It was said that the many laws passed and decisions made have permitted a more energetic combating of various forms of crime, as well as alcoholism, parasitism, and the corruption of children and youngsters. This activity meets with society's understanding and acceptance.

Nevertheless, there has been no breakthrough in restricting alcoholism and drunkenness. There are still signs that some groups of young people are being corrupted.

It was stressed that through their daily activity, party organizations and cells should strongly influence the attitudes of party members in such a way that they may energetically reveal and restrict bad habits in their own communities and exert greater influence on the way the young generation is brought up at home, at work, and throughout public life.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the activity and intentions so far of the Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline.

It was stressed that the committee, carrying out the specific recommendations of the party and government leadership, has undertaken many important initiatives and energetic activities, thus meeting halfway the public expectations that were particularly strongly stressed at the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Activities involving the railroads, road transportation and the fuel economy, controls in the private sector, the "possession" and "agglomeration" operations, other antispeculation operations, and the combating of misuse of powers and waste deserve special mention. The committee's activity has primary influence on coordinating the activity of state bodies in the struggle against plagues.

Despite a certain improvement, there is still a need to increase efforts to strengthen law and public order. Through its activity so far, the committee has brought about a greater success rate in the discovery of crimes and misdemeanors in various spheres of economic and social life. It has made controls of and sanctions against cases of unjustified profiteering more severe. It has brought about a certain improvement in discipline on the railroads and inside some public services. It has paid particular attention to guaranteeing calm and greater security for citizens. An important role in the committee's work is played by the numerous social aktivs who support the performance of the committee's tasks.

The need was stressed to carry out a deep and systematic analysis of crime, for example in the form of a special report, and to urgently make some legal instruments more severe, deal with fines more quickly, and broaden the social front of struggle against pathology. This would also involve increasing the role of the Citizens' Militia Voluntary Reserve, misdemeanor courts, barristers, and so on. The help of citizens, the condemnation of evil and respect for the law are essential. It was regarded as essential to more widely inform the public about the execution of justice, especially toward the perpetrators of the most dangerous social crimes. These issues will be an important topic during the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

OFFICIAL VIEWS CONSUMER PRODUCTS MARKET

PM081545 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 15-16 Sep 84 p 3

["Statement" by Eugeniusz Szatkowski, Polish under secretary of state for metallurgy and machine industry: "Market Still Waiting Despite Production Increases"]

[Text] To be able to more clearly perceive the problems facing us this year and next, it is worth remembering that the production decline in industry in the years 1981-82 affected all branches of industry and amounted, on average, to 16 percent. The greatest decline, however, occurred in the processing industries: the metal, engineering, electronic, and electrical engineering industries, whose products are intended for the consumer market. Thanks to the implementation of operations to foster discipline as well as the introduction of reform mechanisms and the placing of certain groups of goods under government tender, in 1983 the value of production sold by industry rose by 8.2 percent in relation to the 1982 figures, while the value of goods procured for the domestic market rose even more, 11 percent. Except for radio receivers and standard light bulbs, both the production and procurement of consumer goods have noticeably increased. Without the shortages of production goods, especially materials and components imported from the second payments area, it would take us less time to achieve production levels approximating those we reached in our best years. A significant part has also been played by the decline in manpower, which in 1982-83 totaled almost 130,000. This was felt most acutely by the producers of enamelware kitchen and household utensils, heaters, sewing machines, and vacuum cleaners. Analysis of the first 6 months of this year demonstrated that the manpower situation has not improved. Enterprises which produce consumer goods continue to lose labor. Those who leave are primarily workers employed directly in production, and their main reason for leaving is the relatively low wages compared with those paid by other enterprises.

Lines in Stores Ought To Be Shorter

One of the main aims of the 3-year plan is to restore equilibrium on the domestic market. Enterprises in our sector of industry supply the trading sector with more than one-fifth of all nonfood articles, including many in particularly high demand. Our continuing intention is to preserve the priority given to consumer goods output. This year there should be an increae of 6.7 percent of total output sales (in fixed prices) in comparison with last year's figure, while the procurement of consumer goods for the market should increase respectively by 10 percent to reach a value of Z480 billion. We plan to give even higher priority to production of consumer goods next year, with the target value of goods supplied to the market totaling Z530 billion.

This year's supply of consumer goods to the market will generally be larger than last year's in almost every category of commodities, and a further increase is envisaged in 1985. Thus, to provide some examples, this year we will deliver 22.6 million kitchen and household utensils made of enameled steel, while the 1985 figure will exceed 32 million. The respective figures for other goods are as follows: aluminum utensils -- 3.87 million and 4.7 million; stainless steel cutley -- 27.4 million and 33 million; gas ranges with ovens -- 100,000 and 150,000; washing machines and driers -- 420,000 and 455,000; automatic washing machines -- 290,000 and 300,000; mopeds -- 97,000 and 115,000; bicyles -- 965,000 and 1.1 million; radio receivers -- 1.2 million and 1.6 million; television sets -- 573,000 and 745,000. Deliveries of passenger cars, refigerators and freezers, vacuum cleaners, and sewing machines will remain at comparable levels in 1984 and 1985, but they will be significantly larger than last year.

Difficulties and Danger Areas

The above means that the amounts of consumer goods supplied in certain groups of commodities will still remain below the 1980 levels. Imports of finished articles will continue to help restore equilibrium in the domestic market. In this situation the feasibility of the ministry's plans takes on special importance.

We do see the difficulties and danger areas here. For example, our hard-currency requirements relating to this year's planned production of goods under government tender have not been fully secured. This is causing problems with maintaining a steady production rate. When we view it from that angle, the need to develop our exports continues to be of vital importance. To check the decline in the work-force level, wage incentives have already been introduced in some 55 percent of enterprises producing consumer goods. The scale of these incentives, however, is not yet sufficiently large to encourage enough people to stay in their jobs. It is also impossible to ignore the question of the progressive depreciation of the fixed assets belonging to enterprises which produce consumer goods. In a majority of cases these lack sufficient means of their own to modernize and develop, and they also find it difficult to obtain credits to do so. It is estimated that next year they would need Z15 billion. Therefore, it is essential to grant them priority treatment in regard to depreciation allowances and tax deductions, and the means thus obtained must be earmarked for a development fund.

Enterprise Management Groups and Government Tenders

To increase deliveries of consumer goods to the market, enterprise management groups have been appointed in 21 enterprises, and another 29 are currently being set up. In the first 6 months of this year the existing groups supplied the market with goods worth Z330 million. Sideline production of consumer goods is being developed, with 69 enterprises already in the scheme. As a result, by the end of this year the consumer market will gain a variety of consumer goods to the value of Z1.1 billion. After carrying out a feasibility study, enterprises in the electrical and engineering sector have undertaken to exceed their planned output in the second half of this year by 15,000 gas ranges, 1.3 million pieces of stainless steel cutlery, 1 million enamelware kitchen and household utensils, 54,000 domestic clocks including alarm clocks, and many other products to a total value of Z630 million.

Following the ministry's recommendation -- which resulted from our anxiety to ensure that next year's planned increase in the supply of consumer goods to the market does take place -- 53 types of goods have been placed under government tender, including 30 groups of consumer goods. The sum of $84 million from central reserves has been made available to the ministry for financing imports from the second payments area, these being essential for the execution of the government tenders. In an independent operation, we are going to buy four automated enameling lines for the Olkusz and Myszkow enamelware factories, which ought to compensate to a significant extent for the decline in manpower levels. For the "Gerlach" factory we are going to buy a production line for making cutlery. A program designed to extend the production capacities of refrigerator and freezer factories and to modernize the compressor units for these appliances is being realized with the aim of increasing their supplies to the market. Efforts are also being made to increase imports of refrigerator and freezer compressor units.

If our operations succeed, it will be entirely feasible to attain our planned targets, that is, to achieve a considerable increase in consumer goods output. However, further expansion of this output depends on the regeneration of our fixed assets and on modernization, neither of which, as I said, is possible if we are to rely exclusively on enterprises' own means. That is why I see a need for appropriate decisions to help better satisfy consumer requirements.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SUPPLIES, GOODS TRANSPORT

LD012141 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] We have just received a communique on a meeting of the Government Presidium, which assessed the state of supplies. It was stated that the improvement in supplies continues. The Government Presidium obligated the minister of chemical and light industry to further analyze the possibilities for increasing the production of underwear and hosiery.

Attention was drawn to the need for coordination with regard to the supply of eggs by linking allocation of feed for particular producers with the amount of egg deliveries. Increased supply of hard and cream cheese was recommended, as well as consideration of possibilities to meet the needs for tomato puree.

The Government Presidium acquainted itself with a program of rationalization of transport, which was presented by the minister of transportation. The program envisages an increase of goods transport by rail to 22.9 percent of all transported goods, and a decrease of road transport to 74.1 percent by 1990. The transportation of goods by electric rail transport will increase; the cargo transport system will be improved.

Subsequently the Government Presidium acquainted itself with a report by the minister of transportation concerning rail cargo security. Total losses in 1983 in rail transport amounted to over Z1.7 billion. As a result of actions undertaken, the number of thefts during the first 8 months of this year decreased in relation to last year by 26 percent with regard to quantity and by 34 percent with regard to value. Despite positive changes, the phenomenon of rail thefts has not been eliminated. The Government Presidium adopted decisions on a comprehensive program for protection of rail transport cargo.

The Government Presidium also examined a Council of Ministers draft decree changing the decree on postmaternity leave.

MESSNER ON ECONOMIC TRENDS AT LUBIN MEETING

LD051412 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1607 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The country's economic problems and prospects for the development of the copper industry were the usbject of a meeting between representatives of the Lubin copper mining and metallurgical combine and Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member and deputy premier. The meeting took place today in Lubin. The combine employs more than 43,000 people at its 19 plants. During the past 9 months, miners from the combine extracted 22.3 million metric tons of ore, while in the metal works 280,000 metric tons of electrolytic copper were produced.

Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner discussed trends taking place in the national economy. In many fields they are favorable, but the highly negative influence of the Western restrictions against Poland is still being felt. Pointing to the stabilization of the market situation, the speaker stressed that disproportions between the development of the means of production industry and the sector producing consumer goods are still too great. Thus a change in the structure of our economy is needed. However, this must be a gradual and lasting process, for one cannot allow the decapitalization of permanent assets to occur. The government is presently working on the assumptions of the central annual plan for 1985 and the coming 5-year plan. Next year, Zbigniew Messner stressed, we must bring about the equilibrium of the economy and the market. Opportunities for this are given by the economic reform and by cooperation with the socialist countries.

The deputy premier drew attention to the good effects produced by the new economic mechanisms in the copper combine. The reform should cause a further change in the structure of employment, as well as an improvement in the quality of work. Next year, the speaker said, we will end the rationing of some market goods. Deputy Premier Messner also visited works enterprises of the combine: the (Rubin) mine and the Legnica copper works. In the afternoon he visited the Hanks knitwear factory in Legnica.

PZPR COMMISSION DISCUSSES LAW, ORDER ISSUES

LD070849 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Issues connected with strengthening the state, developing socialist democracy, and consolidating law, order, and social discipline have been discussed by the PZPR Central Committee Law and Order Commission. These issues will also be a subject for discussion at the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum because of their particularly great importance, their significance for the progress of socialist renewal in the life of the community, the development of the national economy, and in the consolidation of Poland's international position.

The worrying phenomena of wastefulness and uneconomical management, the violation of the norms of the quality of goods and services, delays in fulfilling contracts, and overpricing and dishonest calculations were discussed in the course of the session. All of these, it was stressed, cause painful economic and social losses. It was also stated that the observance of law and order, as well as the strengthening of social discipline, represent essential conditions for overcoming the crisis. At the same time it is necessary to clarify the law, to eliminate regulations which do not correspond to reality, and to analyze whether or not the law in force accords with the needs of the state and society.

The PZPR Central Committee Law and Order Commission approved the solutions adopted in the bill on the prosecutor's office, which extends the powers of the prosecutor's office concerning observance of the law.

CZYREK VIEWS TASKS OF PRON BEFORE SEJM ELECTIONS

LD082015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] is facing a major task -- the Sejm elections. All efforts of the movement should be concentrated on the activities to rally citizens around the building of the socialist society while maintaining differences in outlook on life.

This was said by PRON Deputy Chairman Jozef Czyrek on the first day of the seminar of chairmen of the PRON voivodship councils, which has started in Warsaw and is devoted to the movement's role in the present sociopolitical situation of the country. Jozef Czyrek stressed that the economic situation is improving, although there is still a lack of satisfactory economic equilibrium. Political transformations are more noticeable. The party has strengthened its ideological unity, organizational efficiency, and is fulfilling increasingly better its leading role. This also concerns the allied political parties.

RAKOWSKI SPEAKS AT POZNAN TU MEETING 3 OCTOBER

AU090730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- Speaking at the end of a meeting of factory trade union representatives and representatives of the central and voivodship political and administrative authorities at the Cegielski metal plant in Poznan on 3 October, Deputy Primier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski stressed that all the postulates and conclusions that had been addressed to the central authorities during the meeting would be carefully considered. The speeches during the talks were very interesting, he said. They show that the participants in the meeting are representing a movement that is standing on "firm legs," a movement that knows what it wants. The unions are alive, functioning, consolidating, and in many cases still searching for their proper place in social life. This is understandable because they are active under conditions different than those that existed previously. One must always remember that the present trade unions emerged during a fierce political struggle in which attempts were made to cut them off from society. Today nothing remains of those epithets which not so long ago were still heaped on union activists and on the entire reemerging trade union movement. Today the trade unions are the greatest mass organization of working people. Persons belonging to them have felt the need for social activity for the sake of working people's interests.

There are still people, the deputy premier said, who are standing on the sidelines for various reasons. One has to take their indecision, psychological depression, and bitterness into consideration. There will never be accord exclusively with the avowed enemies and opponents of the system. Strong trade unions, defending the interests of the working people against bureaucracy, are essential as a controlling force. Without them, control by the administrative apparatus would be weak. This idea is also contained in the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. However, M. Rakowski concluded, we must remember that the words independence and self-government should also be augmented with the phrase joint responsibility for the country and its affairs. There are still many negative phenomena in our country with which we are struggling every day, but we must also notice the positive phenomena, of which there are more and more. One of these is the strengthening trade union movement.

AGRICULTURAL TU CALLS FOR NATIONAL BODY

LD051012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The creation of a Polish national body representing all trade union organizations is essential for the proper shaping of partnership relations between the union movement and the state administration. However, this representative body must have a structure that permits it to fully express the will of all unionists, while at the same time its activity must not infringe upon the independence and self-managing status of trade unions in work enterprises or of the national organizations.

Such were the conclusions reached by participants in the session of the National Council of the Federation of Agricultural Workers which discussed the integration of the union movement. The council also elected the federation's representatives to the national meeting of trade unionists.

SUMMER INTELLECTUALS' MEETING EXAMINED

PM081451 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6-7 Oct 84 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Regarding the Subtle Difference Between 'Opponents' and 'Enemies' of the Regime"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Even during these times of "restoring order," Poland is still a paradoxical socialist country and remains, as has long been said, "the best place in the camp." The latest proof of this can be seen in the surprising meeting which took place during the summer in Jablonna near Warsaw.

At the invitation of Colonel Kwiatkowski, director of the Public Opinion Poll Center and adviser to General Jaruzelski, 66 well-known intellectuals spent 4 days together discussing the political situation and socialist Poland's future. The participants represented a very wide range of opinions since they included party dogmatists, members of the liberal opposition group "Experience and Future" (Gotowski, Gielzynski), and former Solidarity advisers (Strzelecki, Tymowski, Krasucki). The Polish primate's consultative council expressly asked to be represented and sent sociologist Andrzej Wielowiejski, also a former Solidarity adviser.

On reading the highly confidential report on this colloquium, one is struck not only by the diversity of the participants but also by the freedom with which they spoke. Reviewing the meeting, Col Kwiatkowski writes that it is necessary to "draw a distinction between opponents and enemies" and to accept criticism. "Moreover," he continued, "in intellectual circles the fact that we differ in the ideological sphere is becoming normal. It is being accepted without fanaticism or emotional statements. If we are to reach agreement we must first understand each other." It is in these terms that a participant in the meeting defined the direction taken by the dialogue. The colonel added that opposition to the communists (which he says accounts for 7 to 10 percent of the population) exists and will continue to exist, and that it is necessary "to learn to live with it." Dialogue is particularly necessary since many institutions tend to restrict themselves to circles of people who agree with each other. However, the Jablonna meeting confirmed that "concepts which are regarded as rational in one circle do not stand up to comparison in a diversified milieu." It also showed that the opposition's representatives are not united any more than the government's representatives.

What Political Will?

However close he may be to General Jaruzelski, Col Kwiatkowski was not sparing in his criticism of the authorities in this surrealistic country. In particular, he admitted that the criticism of censorship is justified. "It is forbidden, for example," he said, "on the subjects of the expansion of the social foundation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and of the future model for government and administrative bodies. It is forbidden to analyze differences of opinion within the party and in the Sejm..."

The colonel added: "It is impossible to say that freedom of speech and freedom to write is being stifled, but the restrictions go far beyond the framework of the law.... Amid the operation of the law. 'old habits' persist: hence the lack of real discussion in matters which concern the population."

Andrze Wielowiejski, the Polish primate's representative, thinks that there is only one essential question: "What is acceptable and appropriate in the eyes of the Soviet Union as the bloc's political and ideological leader? We must know the answer because otherwise many other questions lose all meaning. We must know when and to what extent a Polish path can be acceptable and not conflict with the bloc's interests." For his part, Professor Winczorek of Warsaw University, a member of the Democratic Party, thinks that the decisions taken by the government are short-term measures and even "characterized by opportunism," and pointed out that none of the participants in the colloquium advocated "mere continuation of the structures of the mechanism and customs of the current Polish political system." He considers three things necessary: respect for pluralism in all spheres, self-management, and the guarantee of civil rights.

Finally, while Mr Gotowski regretted the fact that nothing has been done since 13 December 1981 to bring the opponents of reforms into line, Dr Brodowski, who is close to the Episcopate, lamented the fact that he could see no political will to enable centrist socialist forces to express themselves, and he concluded: "I belong to that group of people who are still prepared to have confidence in Gen Jaruzelski. It is a prosocialist group, but it is critical on many questions relating to government methods. Unless this group is allowed to express its viewpoints, the consequences of the amnesty for political prisoners are likely to prove very sad.

MANY TOWNS TO LACK HEAT IN COMING WINTER

LD092301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] A shortage of heating will occur in a dozen or so towns, including Warsaw, Lodz, Gdynia, Lublin, Wroclaw, and Krakow during the coming winter. Heating for industry and public services will be reduced in order to heat the apartments in those towns during more severe frosts. The Ministry of Administration, Local Economy, and Environmental Protection has given information on preparations for the winter. Currently windows are being replaced in buildings, automatic door closers exchanged or replaced, and roofs repaired to limit heat loss. Unfortunately there is not enough roofing felt or cast iron radiators. Tramways and buses in the transportation enterprises are being repaired. Transportation will be facilitated by supplies of new transportation stock, over 2,000 buses and 200 trams. Enterprises responsible for clearing roads and streets should be ready for action on 11 November. They are also better provided with equipment this year.

MEETING DISCUSSES WASTE IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

LD092248 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The tasks facing the inspection apparatus in its struggle against waste, lack of thrift, and corrupt practices at construction sites have been discussed at a session at the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry. Materials for installations, sheet metal, cable, and tools continue to disappear from construction sites and storerooms. Last year abuses were discovered in over half of the building enterprises inspected. The number of ministerial and internal inspections has been increased. During the first half of this year alone, 1,300 persons were punished for slackness, 300 of them in managerial posts.

OLSZOWSKI COMPLETES VISIT TO ARGENTINA

LD060856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski has ended his official visit to Argentina. During his stay in that country he was received by President Raul Alfonsin. He also held talks with Argentinian Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Minister of the Economy Bernardo Grinspun. The first agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation in the history of Polish-Argentine relations has been signed.

LEADERS' MESSAGE GREETS GDR ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY

AU090959 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to GDR leaders on the GDR's 35th anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Comrade Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, in Berlin:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the PPR, and the Polish people, we send the fraternal GDR people, the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, and you personally sincerest congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The emergence of the GDR, the first peaceful and socialist German state in history, was an historic victory for the forces of social progress and an embodiment of the ideals for which generations of German democrats, revolutionaries, and communists had fought. It was at the same time an expression of the desire to draw all conclusions from the experiences of the cruel and destructive war begun 45 years ago by criminal German fascism, whose aim was to subjugate nations, bring about a new imperialist division of the world, and destroy aims for progress and socialism.

Thanks to its embarkation along the road to socialist construction, the people of the GDR, led by the SED, have been able during the past 35 years to achieve the great work of social transformations, comprehensively develop the country, and consolidate its international prestige.

Proletarian internationalism and political unity are a tested basis for the development of friendship and comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation between the PPR and the GDR. The ties that join us have become an important element in consolidating the postwar peaceful order in Europe based on the decisions of Yalta and Potsdam. Both our countries, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, are making their contribution strengthening this community and are firmly resisting all revanchist and revisionist aims and attempts to upset the situation in Europe. The success of these efforts has had and still has its source in the unity and cohesion of the countries of our community.

The visits by the PPR party-state delegation to the GDR in March 1982 and by the GDR party-state delegation to the PPR in August 1983 have encouraged further development of friendly relations between the PPR and GDR, enhanced these relations, and provided them with new forms of cooperation. The decisions reached during talks well serve the development of comprehensive, joint activity and an increase in its effectiveness.

On your national day, we wish the fraternal GDR people further success in building a socialist future for the country and in strengthening its international position.

Accept also, dear comrades, sincerest wishes for health and personal success.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR Council of Ministers chairman; Henryk Jablonski, PPR State Council chairman

OLSZOWSKI, CZYREK RECEIVE ITALIAN OFFICIAL

LD092213 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Two-day Polish-Italian political consultations, led by Deputy Minister Ernest Kucza and Ambassador Bruno Bottai, director general of the Department for Political Affairs in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have taken place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Italian visitor was received by Stefan Olszowski and Jozef Czyrek. During the talks, opinions on international problems and, above all, the situation in Europe, were exchanged. Both sides emphasized the necessity for putting efforts together in order to lessen tensions in international relations. They also declared themselves in favor of the policy of dialogue in East-West relations and the halting of armaments. Assessing these bilateral relations, a will for further development in all spheres was expressed.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES ZAMBIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD042354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received a delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, led by its chairman, Robinson Nabulyato. Mutual relations and economic, scientific, and technological cooperation were discussed. The chairman of the delegation conveyed a personal message to Henryk Jablonski from the president of the Republic of Zambia, Kennethe Kaunda, as well as an invitation for an official visit to Zambia. The chairman of the Council of State thanked Chairman Robinson Nabulyato for the message and invitation.

The Zambian guests also met activists of the solidarity committee with the nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and members of the Polish-African Friendship society. The delegation of the Zambian parliamentarians also toured Warsaw.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- At its 27 September session the State Council appointed Stanislaw Matosek, Zbigniew Demborski, and Tadeusz Zareba ambassadors to Belgium, the PRC, and Egypt, respectively. All are PZPR members. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Sep 84 p 4 AU]

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO GDR COUNTERPARTS

AU090931 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, and to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Berlin

Esteemed comrades: On the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, we want to convey warm greetings and most cordial congratulations to you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and on behalf of the Romanian people and ourselves.

In the 35 years that have elapsed since this historic event, the GDR working people, under SED leadership, have achieved profound and renewing transformations in all political and socioeconomic areas. With feelings of warm friendship and appreciation toward the fraternal GDR people, the Communists, working people, and all our people follow with interest and rejoice at the particular achievements in building the developed socialist society in your country.

We highly value the relations of friendship and solidarity between our parties and countries and we want to express the conviction that, by acting together in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 12 May 1972 and in the spirit of understandings reached during the recent talks in Bucharest, and of the other decisions made at the summit level, cooperation between the RCP and SED, between the SR or Romania and the GDR will continue to develop vigorously and diversify in all areas in the interest and to the benefit of the two peoples, the cause of peace and socialism. We pay particular attention to the cooperation established between our countries in the struggle to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to promote a policy of detente, peace, and broad cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

We take this opportunity to extend best wishes for new successes to you, the communists, and all people in the GDR in implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions. We wish you, esteemed comrades, much good health and happiness.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS USSR 1-5 OCTOBER

AU052026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 5/10/1984 -- A Romanian military delegation led by Lieutenant-General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of National Defence and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army, paid an official visit to the USSR over October 1-5 for an exchange of experience upon the invitation of Army General A.A. Yepishev, head of the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy.

During their sojourn in the friendly neighbour country the Romanian military delegation conducted talks at the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, and saw round military units and institutions as well as socioeconomic units.

BALKAN UNESCO COMMISSIONS HOLD 11TH CONFERENCE

AU091827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/10/1984 -- The 11th Conference of the National Commissions for UNESCO of the Balkan Countries opened in Bucharest, on Tuesday, October 9. Delegations from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia attend. Representatives of the Balkan Union of Mathematicians, Balkan Medical Union and the International Association of South-Eastern European Studies also take part.

On behalf of the Romanian Government, Ion Teoreanu, Romanian Minister of Education and Instruction, welcomed the participants. Ygor Yourgens, envoy of the UNESCO director general, and Franz Bernard, director of the UNESCO European Centre for Higher Education in Bucharest, also addressed the participants.

Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the National Council for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, Council of Socialist Culture and Education, other officials attended the opening session.

The agenda of the conference includes questions related to the application of the recommendations of the previous conference, contribution of national commissions for UNESCO to the strengthening of cooperation and peace in the Balkans, their contribution to the development of Balkan cooperation in education, science and culture. Aspects of the amplification of technical and scientific cooperation in energy, seismology and environment, and expansion of cultural and artistic exchanges are also approached. On the occasion, the exhibition "Balkan Landscapes in the Photographic Art" opened at the gallery of the Association of Artistic Photographers in Bucharest.

OPREA, ANDREI, OTHERS RECEIVE USIA DIRECTOR .

AU052032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/10/1984 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on Friday Charles Wick, now on a visit to Romania.

Reference was made on the occasion to the opportunities for the development of the Romanian-U.S. collaboration in various domains of mutual interest.

The guest was also received by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, Ion Teoreanu, minister of education and instruction, and had an interview with Petre Constantin, director-general of the Romanian Radio and Television.

BRIEFS

TOURIST PROTOCOL WITH GREECE -- Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1984 -- The protocol of the 6th session of the joint Romanian-Hellenic Commission on Tourism was signed in Bucharest on September 29. The document establishes new measures for enlarging and diversifying the touristic exchanges between Romania and Greece, the development directions of the bilateral collaboration in this domain. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 29 Sep 84 AU]

PLANINC MEETS EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK PRESIDENT

LD092237 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG) -- Premier Milka Planinc has stated that Yugoslavia will continue strengthening cooperation with all states, among which the EEC countries occupy a very significant place. During talks here today with President of the European Bank Ernst Broeder, Planinc said Yugoslavia expects future cooperation with the bank to include the industry besides the infrastructure since this would be in both sides' interests.

Broeder, who is attending a meeting of the banks' board of directors in Yugoslavia, said that hitherto joint projects were beneficial not only for Yugoslavia but the EIB too. Stressing that the holding of the meeting in Belgrade reflects the EIB's good will to promote cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, Broeder said the bank is prepared to consider all Yugoslav proposals and jointly discuss ways for the further strengthening of cooperation.

Broedermet today with Premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Branislav Ikonic. They discussed the realization of projects in the fields of electric power, road and railway construction in Yugoslavia.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DEBATES REVENUE DISTRIBUTION LAW

LD092313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber this evening discussed the proposed law on determining and distributing gross revenue and income and determining and distributing revenue. For many reasons this legal draft is causing lively interest, especially in associated labor. This is why its preparation was worked on for a very long time: There were 48 amendments to the original text, which confirms the importance of the law and its expected impact on economic operation as a whole.

At issue is the so-called "account" law, which sets out in considerable detail the method of distributing and determining income and gross revenue. The account system is thus developed and the constitutional notion of income and income relations is given effect and further developed, with primary regard, for the orientations in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. The law is also intended to ensure the basic conditions for directing the recipients of social means to economic operations which make it possible for only what is earned to be distributed and quantified and for a closer definition to be made of what are material costs and what are amortization costs.

The greatest attention has been attracted by the regulation which aims to implement consistently the orientationin the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program whereby foreign currency realized through the exportation of goods and services does not enter the gross revenue if it is not put into circulation on the foreign currency market or sold to the National Bank of Yugoslavia. Opinions were very divided over this regulation and there were numerous amendments and temporary solutions. Finally, attention has been attracted by the question of whether interest should be included in material costs or whether income should bear this burden.

Following a long discussion in which many amendments -- on which the delegates' views were sought individually -- were thrashed out, the Federal Chamber adopted the proposed law on distributing gross revenue and income, which is in fact an important innovation.

The most important regulations relate to the accounting of foreign currency and interest, something which drew the greatest differences among delegates and which was debated for almost 2 hours. The Federal Chamber continues its work tomorrow at 0900.

SERBIAN LC DISCUSSES INVESTMENTS, ECONOMIES

AU031855 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 84 pp 5-7

[Report by team of POLITIKA reporters]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the Serbian LC Central Committee discussed current questions in the sphere of investments and economic development, as well as the tasks of the Serbian LC. Submitting a report on this topic, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, said among other things:

"The first step in building the self-managing system of expanded reproduction was the decentralization of socially owned capital. If we were not to accept the situation of division and partition of accumulation and its territorial encapsulation as a permanent condition, we would be going backwards.

"However, the known criticism of encapsulation is not acceptable, especially the one from unitarian positions. It would be naive to discuss matters with those who criticize the encapsulation into republics and provinces in order to reject the policy of national independence and equality, that is, the federal order itself. One should separate from these reactionary criticisms those opinions that critically reason about republican and provincial economies and 'national economies' because of an appropriate interpretation, completeness, and ideological clarity. Here, for instance, belong the criticisms that it is not correct to reduce the complex socioeconomic relations to the national aspect, especially when national interests are being expressed almost solely through republican and provincial organs.

"The only politically correct criticism of encapsulation is the one that consistently proceeds from the real struggle against statism and the development of socialist self-management."

Following a debate lasting several hours, the Central Committee adopted the conclusions on Communists' chief tasks in the field of investment and economic development with certain amendments. At the same time, the Central Committee obliged the presidium to monitor the realization of these conclusions and inform the Serbian LC Central Committee about this.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON GROMYKO-HONECKER TALKS

LD091845 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In our topical foreign political commentary we talk about intra-German relations in the light of the Honecker-Gromyko talks in Berlin. Even though in the middle of last month Erich Honecker cancelled his visit to Bonn, his meeting with Helmut Kohl is still in the air, our commentator Milika Sundic stresses, and says in this connection:

While informing Bonn that a unified Germany was destroyed forever in the flames of World War II, Erich Honecker, the head of the GDR state and party, did not for one moment place a question mark over cooperation between the two German states on an equal footing. Honecker's speech devoted to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR was, in fact, completely permeated by the desire that the world should emerge from the current international crisis, that the dialogues that have been broken off should continue and that trust between countries with different social systems, and above all between the two military blocs, should strengthen.

Leaving it up to Moscow to concern itself with global, world problems, and primarily relations with America, Honecker emphasized that all countries, both large and small can and must play an increasingly high-profile role in the search for ways to surmount international tension. The GDR leader skirted round the question of the cancellation of his visit to Bonn, which was to have taken place at the end of last month, but he did not forget to remind Kohl's government yet again that relations between the two Germanies could only develop on the basis of full equality, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

What Honecker failed to say about Bonn's present policy, and in particular about the danger of installing U.S. Pershing missiles on FRG territory, was made up for in the talks with Andrey Gromyko, who headed the Soviet delegation at the celebration of the formation of the GDR. In the Honecker-Gromyko talks differences in assessments of the Bonn Government's policy and of the activity of those forces in the FRG who have not reconciled themselves to the fact that there exist two German states were overcome. It is true, though, that the assessments of the Bonn government's policy, on which Honecker and Gromyko agreed, were incomparably milder than those given in the Soviet press at the time when Honecker's visit to the FRG was still in the cards. The reasons for this should be sought in the desire of both sides -- Moscow and Berlin -- for relations with Bonn not to be over dramatized at a time when Soviet-U.S. high-level contacts have come about and when the prospect exists for dialogue to continue after the U.S. presidential elections. It was also taken into account that the FRG is an important economic partner of both the Soviet Union and the GDR, and that the Soviet Union has already responded to the U.S. challenge by deploying its own missiles in the GDR.

Neither in his speech devoted to the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation nor in the Gromyko-Honecker talks was a question mark placed over Honecker's visit to the FRG. The visit presupposes, of course, that the Bonn government makes the effort to bring it about, and this is to be expected since both sides would benefit from an intra-German summit meeting.

Everything depends, of course, on the way Soviet-U.S. relations develop following the U.S. elections. Even the smallest shift in Washington-Moscow relations would contribute toward cooperation between the two German states moving in the same direction.

EXPLOSION DESTROYS SLOVENE MONUMENT TO PARTISANS

LD092003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1855 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- On 8 October at about 2200, a strong explosion which could be heard over a broad area demolished a commemorative monument that was raised 13 years ago by the local SUBNOR [war veterans organization] organization of Muljava in Dolenjsko, about 40 km from Ljubljana, states a report released this evening by the republican committee for information of the Slovene Assembly Executive Council.

The commemorative monument, in the immedaite vicinity of Muljava, had been raised in memory of the deaths of four partisans who perished on 29 December 1944 in an enemy ambush. The commemorative monument, which had a granite base, incorporated a marble plaque 40 cm by 50 cm with the inscription: "Following treachery, Alojz Bucar, Milan Kusar, Ivo Alic, and an unknown person died in an ambush by White Guards [Slovene anticommunist force] on 29 December 1944." The internal affairs organs are investigating this heinous deed.

RADIO BROACAST PLANS COORDINATED WITH ALBANIA

LD051915 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- Talks by experts from the SFRY and Albania to coordinate plans for frequency-modulated radio broadcasting were held in Belgrade 2-5 October this year. Readiness was expressed to make relevent changes in characteristics of certain radio-broadcasting stations in order that work conditions without disturbances be coordinated.

Conditions were also discussed for mutually undisturbed work of VHF and FM radio broadcasting transmitters in the coordination zones, that is in belts along the Albanian-Yugoslav border. The negotiations were held within the framework of the preparations for the second session of the regional administrative conference for the planning of frequency-modulated radio broadcasting, to be held in Geneva in November and December this year.

The delegation of the Radio and Television General Directorate of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was led by Rifat Kryeziu and the Yugoslav side, by Svetozar Kaludjerovic, assistant director of the Federal Administration for Radio Communications.

PRISTINA PROFESSORS BANNED FROM TEACHING

LD091852 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Councils of Faculties of Law and Philosophy in Pristina have banned Dr Gazmend Zajmi and Dr Fehmi Agani from teaching because of their ideopolitical unsuitability. Professors Zajmi and Agani, as is well known, were expelled from the LC a short time ago because they had been found to have behaved in an opportunist manner in the ideological struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and because they had shown that they occupied positions in oppositing to the LCY. The self-managing organs of the faculties to which they belonged judged that their behavior had a harmful effect on young people's education and hindered the elimination of the warped notions from which a number of students were suffering. Gazmend Zajmi taught at the Faculty of Law and was university rector at the time of the 1981 counterrevolutionary demonstrations. Fehmi Agani taught in the Department for Sociology and Philosophy of the Faculty of Philosophy in Pristina.

NATIONAL MINORITIES IN ALBANIA DENIED RIGHTS

LD092348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Zagreb, October 9 (TANJUG) -- Members of the Yugoslav national minorities in Albania are denied basic national, ethnic and cultural rights, as well as every possibility of maintaining any relations with the mother country, the Zagreb weekly DANAS states today, Tuesday, in its latest issue.

In an article on rights denied to Yugoslav national minorities in Albania a large number of facts is cited illustrating that, regardless of many a norm adopted long ago in international relations, an open and drastic assimilation policy is pursued in Albania. The Albanian Constitution guarantees, but in writing only, the minority rights. The extent of the assimilation process in Albania is evident from the fact that not a single population census after the Second World War included a column for registering nationalities other than the Albanian and Greek.

The existence of a numerous Macedonian national minority in Albania was officially recognized only in 1976 in a letter by an Albanian ambassador to UNESCO. However, it was claimed then that only three thousand Macedonian minority members live in Albania, although it is known for a fact that several tens of thousands to one hundred thousand Macedonian nationality members currently live in Albania. The Macedonian national minority members in Albania, just like all other Yugoslav minority members living in this country, are denied the right to their own information media or the use of their mother tongue in official communications. The religious freedom also is non-existent since Albania "banned" religion in 1966.

DANAS recalls that even as far back as during the Ottoman Empire nationalities were able to use their own language and confirm in practice the right to religious freedom. Apart from the period between 1920 and 1933 when the national minorities in Albania attended school in their own mother tongue, today the teaching in minority languages is restricted to the first two years of elementary school.

Gross Albanization was also legalized: In 1966 a decree was passed obligating all Albanian citizens to give their children "modern revolutionary (Iliryian) names." Ten years later, a new decree changed all names of places where the Macedonian minority members live to Albanian names. Under the decree citizens themselves are to change their "politically and ideologically unsuitable" names and "degrading" surnames.

Since members of all nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, the Albanians, too, have equal rights, including relations with the mother-country, the position of the Yugoslav minority members in Albania was one of the subjects of major importance in Yugoslav-Albanian talks on the first programme of cultural-educational and scientific cooperation which ended unsuccessfully last week in Belgrade, DANAS concludes.

A delegation of Albania, among other things, rejected a Yugoslav proposal that the members of the Yugoslav national minorities in Albania should be allowed to use textbooks in the languages of the Yugoslav national minorities. The Albanian delegation did not, however, have any objection to the second part of the proposed protocol in keeping with which Yugoslavia undertakes the obligation of continuing to make it possible for the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia to use textbooks in Albanian.

SAO TOME PRESIDENT VISITS; TO MEET VLAJKOVIC

LD061332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- President Manuel Pinto da Costa, of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe arrived in Zagreb this morning. During his visit to our country the high-ranking visitor will have talks with Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency. President Pinto da Costa will also visit Kumrovec, where President Tito was born, as well as several cultural and historical monuments in Zagreb and vicinity.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER AL-KAFRAWI ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU081452 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 4 (TANJUG) -- Egyptian Minister of Reconstruction, Housing and Land Reclamation Hasaballah Muhammad al-Kafrawi arrived in Belgrade today, Thursday at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government. During his four-day visit to Yugoslavia, Minister al-Kafrawi will have talks with Chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Energy and Industry Rade Pavlovic on bilateral cooperation in the fields [as received] and the construction of tourist settlements.

SUKRIJA RECEIVES MONGOLIAN POLITBURO MEMBER

LD092236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG) -- Relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] are developing successfully. Both sides are ready to further promote them, noted LCY Presidency President Ali Sukrija and MPRP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Damdiniyn Gomboj*b during their meeting here today.

Gombojab has been in Belgrade since Monday at the head of an MPRP delegation visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee. Sukrija and Gombojab exchanged information on their parties' activities in the social and economic development of their respective countries.

DIZDAREVIC RETURNS FROM 39TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD092231 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1822 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, who led the country's delegation at the 39th United Nations General Assembly session, arrived here today.

During his stay at the UN headquarters in New York, Dizdarevic had talks with some 60 heads of delegation and foreign ministers. Dizdarevic also took part in the work of the Group of 77 developing countries and the ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries held at the UN headquarters.

RIBICIC CALLS FOR REVIEW OF CADRE STRUCTURE

AU051007 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The views of the SAWPY Federal Conference on fulfilling the constitutional role of the SAWPY are being implemented slowly. For this reason the most urgent tasks of the Communist aktivists of our largest mass organization should now be to determine -- by discussing the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee -- why this has happened. This was stated at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. The following are the most important points of the discussion at the session:

According to Nenad Bucin, in the recent period, the Socialist Alliance has been acting less and less fequently as the organizer of democratic discussions. The Socialist Alliance should not shut itself off in various commissions, sections, and committees.

It appears that in many communities there is a fear of more freely placing before the people all dilemmas faced by our society, Ilija Djukic thinks. Aleksandar Grlickov spoke on the implementation of the long-term program and pointed out that the delay in its elaboration has resulted from strategic opposition.

Mitja Ribicic's speech stimulated attention as well as rejoinders. He said that we should determine the future of the Yugoslav community together with all republics and provinces and that along this line we should open polemics about the federalization of our country, about encapsulation, about autarkic systems, and about complacency. We must also be very critical toward the cadre structure and work methods that are largely adapted to the old system of administrative decisionmaking. I do not think that the war generation is perhaps no longer needed by us, but we must look at the tasks ahead and determine who can perform them. The national key [for sharing offices among the Yugoslav nationalities] in the federation, Ribicic continued, has exhausted its role, but in this connection I do not have in mind the equal representation, which must be maintained, but rather the fact that there can no longer be any place for those who are not capable.

Pointing out that Tito's brilliant idea of a 1-year term of office has helped us achieve stability and trust among the republics and provinces in the past 5 or 6 years, Mitja Ribicic said that present conditions require a more careful analysis of this idea's implementation in contemporary practice. Today, we must analyze what is good and what is not good in this respect.

Darinka Puskaric then asked whether his statements should be interpreted as a proposal to open discussions and whether his statements referred only to the federation or also to the republics and provicnes. Mitja Ribicic answered that his statements referred also to the federation and he added that, following a joint analysis, we would probably reach the conclusion in the federation that the 1-year term of office in Yugoslavia's Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium should be retained. But, Ribicic emphasized, this issue must be analyzed. He further expressed the view that the 1-year term of office introduced in the LC has not even been made mandatory for other sociopolitical organizations. Mitja Ribicic stressed that this was only his personal view.

Franc Setinc then took the floor and pointed out that Mitja Ribicic's view is not Slovenia's position. Nenad Bucin said that he is ready for polemics but then withdrew his statement because, in the meantime, Mitja Ribicic had left the session.

At its session today, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium adopted the positions on aid to the people of Kopaonik [area of a recent earthquake]. Calling for an acceleration of the general social solidarity action, the presidium stressed that it is extraordinarily important to ensure that this action continues without waiting for the estimates of total damages.

PARTY DEBATE MUST INCLUDE 'DIALOGUE, CRITICISM'

AU052114 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 84 p 2

[Ivan Torov commentary: "Fear of a Campaign"]

[Excerpt] It is not at all by chance that serious warnings, among other things, are coming from the party rank and file to the effect that the party debate should by no means be turned into a campaign, particularly since it is quite clear that the existing problems both in the LCY and in society cannot be solved simply by debating for some 3 or 4 months, marking certain problems, and adopting conclusions.

In many communities it can be concluded from their initial discussions of the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee that LC members have taken the very act of the discussion as a formal question and have turned the meetings of the basic organizations into training grounds for phrasemongering and for reading or paraphrasing the conclusions, without dialogue, substantial discussion, criticism, or self-criticism, all in the style of: "We'll have two or three meetings and the business will be finished." There are quite a few party organizations outside associated labor, in state, delegate, and political structures -- which is to say in places where policy is most often discussed and adopted -- that look at the general party debate, independent of some clear directives by the LCY Central Committee, as if it were a typhoon whose force should be lessened with all possible means so that it may pass in a month or so with as little harm as possible.

It is quite obvious that it is a matter of many cases of a conscious running away from responsibility for the situation in one's own working or living community, and even more for their "contribution" to the overall instability in the LCY and society. It is clear to such people that to open a true discussion about their own responsibility would mean for many that they would have to say goodbye to power and to the possibility of influencing decisively the life and conduct in their community and beyond. They would also have to abandon their cushy positions, the "cool shade" in which they are resting and which they created by spreading the network of authorities that support them, their privilages....

Indeed, they do not like a campaign either (for it also entails some risk), but in choosing between "two evils" -- party actions limited in time or those that are longer and stable -- they decide in favor of the former, waiting for "cold winds" to blow away, and creating a general climate to favor the proposition that this general party debate is just another campaign. All this, howevever, does not mean that such individuals and groups are easy to recognize and that they are naive. They know how to struggle fiercely and skillfully indeed, often under the demagogic phrase of a "struggle for the workers" or the "interests of their community," blaming others for their irresponsibility and failures.

The rank-and-file Communists are aware of this danger and they therefore warn about it.

'OPPORTUNISM' IN 'MIDDLE STRATA' OF LC ATTACKED

AU052205 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 84 p 6

[M. Caric report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 3 Oct -- The discussion at the session yesterday of two commissions of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina -- for ideological-theoretical work in the LC and for development and cadres questions -- very quickly depicted the basic subject: the roots, causes, and consequences of opportunism in the LC; but it remained to be stated how this social occurrence, which penetrated the ranks of the party like a parasite, is to be combated practically, under modern conditions.

The introductory remarks by Fuad Muhic, which served rather as an incentive to discussion, pointed to the power of certain social structures, particularly in the so-called middle strata, "that adapt to the circumstances and exploit the opportunities offered for their personal gain." In this context he drew attention to the work of those self-managing organs that actively and creatively participate in the daily work only to that level where they instinctively feel that the ban imposed by aliented and group interests begins.

The feeling about the omnipotence of the alienated structures is intensified by the belief that one group replaces another and that the same practice continues, "and in such a situation the only way is to hang on to one of these groups, or to withdraw into oneself and not to disturb the powers whose activities one can hardly affect." Such people then make excuses to themselves, saying that the machinery of politics, the legal and moral protection of man are ineffective, for they are also within the reach of the "men of power."

Recalling the irredentist events in Kosovo, Muhic pointed to drastic cases of opportunism, in which a part of the leadership, with the most responsible people at its head, succumbed to the influence of nationalism, chauvinism, and irredentists, responding to counterrevolutionary activities with "noninterference."

The pressure of the middle strata on the political system, and on power, is manifested most in the pressure to join the LC ranks, Mica Carevic said. Thus the party is corroded from within and rendered incapable of action. Therefore, according to him, it is necessary that the social selection on the basis of class among party members should be intensified.

SLOVENE OFFICIAL ASSAILS IDEOLOGICAL CONFUSION

AU061908 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 84 p 3

[J. Pjevic and Z. Medved report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 3 Oct -- There was much (apparently unavoidable) repetition of the well-known assessments and diagnoses at the session of the Slovene LC Central Committee which discussed certain current problems of social development this year and the implementation of the subjective socialist forces' role.

The inclination toward centralist regulation of the social reproduction courses present at various levels was marked as a particularly great danger. In the aggravated economic situation, centralist interference in the economy is carried out in new forms and particularly through the implementation of regulations affecting the economic system and the implementation of economic policy measures.

Greatest attention in the morning's discussion was paid to the speech by Franc Setinc, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference and member of the Presidium of the Slovene LC Central Committee, who pointed out that some people do not correctly understand the general party discussion of the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

Some people -- and I do not exclude any part of the SFRY -- have understood this discussion as if they can turn everything upside down, or as if they were out to discover America. They forget that we have our congress and other documents, the Constitution, which impose obligations on us and which simply cannot be ignored.

They offer their theses and ideas importunely as if we were at a plebiscite with a dilemma put before the people: either more to the left or more to the right, or a little bit more dogmatism, or more liberalism... Setinc stressed.

Franc Setinc then referred to some specific examples which can cause an ideological disturbance among the people. "A few days ago I read in BORBA that Communists are asking whether they are still members of a basic organization or have they already become members of a coalition of republican and provincial parties.

I would not want to cover myself in ashes or to close my eyes to occurrences of localism and nationalism, closing doors to one another, and similar deformations in our society, but can such a question be accepted so impartially?

"The magazine STOP has a commentary accusing Rozic of propagating profligacy only because he advocates a greater affirmation of market laws. A booklet on morals contains the accusation that the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor are responsible for immoral occurrences, because they set up the category of social income as a moving force of progress, and so forth. Ramiz Sanisanin wrote that the SFRY was created in order to implement the joint interests of the republics and provinces. Who needs such ideological confusion and why do we not seriously clash with those who spread such confusion?"

The Slovene LC Central Committee relieved Andrej Verbic of his membership in the LCY Central Committee from Slovenia and Janez Zemljaric of his membership in the Slovene LC Central Committee. By a secret ballot, Janez Zemljaric was elected a member of the LCY Central Committee and Dr Ciril Ribicic was elected new member of the Slovene LC Central Committee. The Slovene LC Central Committee relieved Franc Sali of his membership in the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium because he is assuming another duty.

PRESS ROLE IN PARTY DISCUSSIONS ANALYZED

AU032002 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 84 p 4

[I.T. report]

[Excerpts] The general party discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee was the immediate reason for the members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for Information and Propaganda Activities, and the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium Committee for the Press, Radio, and Television, to discuss at their joint session today the activities and tasks of public media in the action that is underway.

Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that our press had made a significant contribution in the discussions so far. From the first publication of the large volumes of draft conclusions, the press practically every day followed all the activities, imparting the necessary stimulus to the public discussion with a wealth of information and with its own articles.

It is valuable that, in connection with the debate, press, radio, and television carry somewhat fewer reports and assessments by forums, and many more direct and original views of workers, Communists, working people, and citizens. However, Marko Lolic also pointed out significant shortcomings in the activities of journalists. Above all, in this wealth of information and articles, there is not enough of a Yugoslav view and overview, and contributions and reports from one's own community predominate. This is important because it is a matter of a general Yugoslav discussion and action, which concerns the entire LCY and its unity, work, and conduct, and therefore reporting must also be comprehensive.

Under the umbrella of this public discussion, in the opinion of Milan Rakas, some individuals and groups try very openly to put forward platforms for a direct attack on the LC and for breaking its revolutionary actions.

It is sufficient to recall the latest triple issue of KNJIZEVNA REC with its anti-communist platform, and recently we experienced having one of our political newspapers carry three articles by three distinguished scientific workers from three republics presenting a platform for the most direct attack on the LC and the system. We have gone so far that we publish an article which directly threatens us with counter-revolution.

Having stated that the media have prepared their programs and that their activities contribute to a strengthening of the party actions, Dragoslav Markovic, in his capacity as chairman of today's session, said that journalists must also present a critical assessment of the situation in their own organization to the public. At present, these organizations are rather closed to the general public.

LEADERS GREET HONECKER ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

Djuranovic to Honecker

AU091318 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] TANJUG -- On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the GDR, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council, expressing cordial congratulations and wishes for the further comprehensive prosperity of the GDR people. Among other things, the telegram points out the relations of fruitful and comprehensive cooperation which the SFRY and the GDR have continued to develop in an atmosphere of mutual respect, understanding, and friendship for many years now. It also expresses the conviction that these relations will continue to be mutually beneficial in the future as well and will contribute to creating the conditions for the peaceful development and progress of peoples in Europe and the world and for advancing equal democratic cooperation among them.

Sukrija to Honecker

LD061231 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0750 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR and its national holiday, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council. The telegram expresses best wishes for the further overall development of the country and the prosperity of the friendly GDR people.

The telegram goes on to state that the working class and working people of the GDR, led by the SED, are celebrating ther country's 35th anniversary in light of the major achievements in developing socialism and in the material and cultural development of their country. The telegram also expresses satisfaction with the state and development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the SED and between the two countries, as well as the conviction that these relations will continue to develop successfully for the benefit of the peoples of both the SFRY and the GDR and in the interest of peace, equal international cooperation, social progress, and socialism in the world.